

# THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

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## Eradicating Noxious Weeds By Grazing

By Maurice E. Woods

Weeds are said to be plants "out of place"—plants troublesome to man. Broadly considered, any plant which is troublesome in cultivated fields and which reduces the profit from the crop, is a weed. Annual weeds, such as grow only one season and must be reproduced from seed each year, are able quickly to occupy the land and

perennial roots. The most troublesome weeds in cultivated fields are those that possess deeply-seated bulbs, like garlic or creeping root-stocks like the much dreaded quack grass.

Recent investigations have shown that many of the different kinds of weeds require as much, and in some cases more water for the production

To put it in more definite terms, a sunflower plant in the corn belt requires about 500 pounds of water to produce one pound of dry matter, while either corn or wheat makes a pound of dry matter with about 350 pounds of water. Hence sunflowers, like many other weeds, easily get the upper hand over many cultivated



Two of John H. Seely's Rams Consigned to the Salt Lake Ram Sale, August 27, 28, 29, 30

rob the cultivated crop of the necessary water. To keep annual weeds under control it is usually necessary only to destroy the plants before the seed crop ripens, as their existence is entirely dependent upon seed. Perennial weeds, such as morning glory, thistle, onion or garlic, quack grass, and the like, on the other hand, grow year after year from long-lived peren-

of a pound of dry weight than cereal plants, and many of the choicest hay crops. To produce an acre of corn of average yield, allowing three plants to the hill for instance, requires no less than nine acre inches of water, or the equivalent of 1,000 tons. An acre of sunflowers of the same number of plants as the corn will consume about a third more water than the corn crop.

plants. Stands of troublesome weeds like garlic and quack grass, which are so common throughout the West, take quite as heavy a toll on the growing crop as sunflower, and they are much more difficult to combat.

The increasing spread of onion or garlic in the fields of many parts of the West and Middle West makes it necessary to resort to some practical

and effective means of exterminating these pests. The writer has seen fields literally dotted with old stands of garlic—stands which for years have stood intact against the ravages of the plow and various other methods of eradication. Most attempts at eradication have failed because the farmer did not base his method of attack on the growth requirements of the plant.

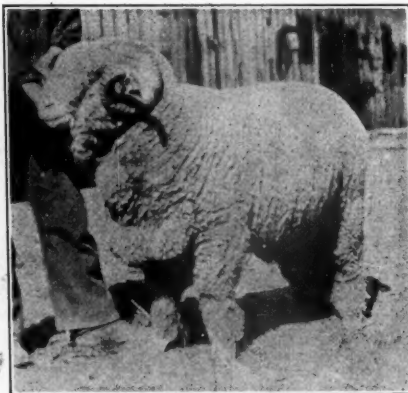
Let us consider for a moment what onion or garlic is botanically. As you will recall, these pests belong to the well-known Lily family, of which there are about 1,300 different kinds of plants. The generic name of onion or garlic—*Allium*—is derived from the Latin meaning garlic. Most onions and garlics require rather moist soils for their best growth; some, however, flourish on rather dry, well drained lands.

Farmers who have spent much time and money in trying to exterminate these undesirable plants by plowing, after repeated trials have given up the task in despair. This is largely due to the clever scheme which nature has provided the onion to propagate. During the resting period the underground bulbs divide and subdivide at a very rapid rate. Accordingly, plowing and cultivating the lands in the spring affords these plants exactly the treatment which fosters their spread.

The most troublesome species ripen their seeds just a little later than the wheat crop in the West is harvested. During harvest the seed of the ripe plants is disseminated, while unripe seed follows the wheat through the thresher and occupies a prominent seat with the marketable wheat. So prominent is this indelicate "wheat substitute" that the grain dealer readily recognizes the garlic seed and, of course, whittles down the selling price of the grain to such an extent that the producer is lucky if he can see the least margin of profit in wheat production.

Now how are we going to rid the lands of these mischievous, toll-taking weeds? was the question I asked a Western stockman who had just invested in a 160-acre Kansas farm, the

greater part of the land of which supported about as beautiful a stand of garlic as you ever laid eyes on. "Why," was the reply, a twinkle in the eye coming into evidence, "those onions are A-1 sheep feed." "That is the same as saying that there will not be an onion plant on the place three years from now. I bought this place for forty dollars less than I could buy the farm for just across the road, and my land is the better. So long as the onions will hold out I can make more cold cash running sheep on the land than by straight farming. Graze the onion patches right down to the ground, and keep them grazed down, and the life of those patches is three years skimp. After that this land will



A Baldwin Sheep Co. Ram for the Salt Lake Sale be seeded down to permanent pasture."

It would have been worth more than six thousand dollars to the former owner of the farm if he had known that sheep would do well on garlic and at the same time clear the land of the pest. No plant will stand continuous close grazing. The leaves and stems must be given a chance to develop and elaborate starch and other plant foods or the roots or bulbs of the plants will die from starvation. Garlic is rather persistent, however, and the plants do not usually succumb as a result of the first season of grazing or, indeed, not even the second year. But they are seriously weakened after the second grazing season and the third year of close pasturing does them up.

A highly important matter to take

advantage of in the extermination of alliaceous plants is to reseed the infested lands with perennial turf-forming forage species, such as Kentucky bluegrass, while the pest plants are weak or dying. In their weakened condition onions cannot hold their own in competition with grasses such as form a dense sod, and trials have shown that the latter readily gain the upper hand.

The best forage plants to be used in connection with the extermination of onions are those that can withstand grazing and trampling and bind the soil firmly. On moist and wet bottom lands, where wild onion often completely covers the ground, reedtop is probably the most valuable grass. The seed should be scattered at the rate of about 10 pounds per acre. Too much must not be expected of this grass during the first two seasons after seeding, for it is rather slow in becoming established. During the third season suitable lands often become matted with the grass. Once it is established it is there to stay. While it is not eaten with unusual avidity, cattle and horses take it readily enough; sheep graze it with moderate relish. Being a succulent feed, it is especially desirable as dairy forage.

Lands of medium moisture should be seeded to equal parts of white clover, orchard grass and meadow oatgrass at the rate of 12 pounds of seed per acre. Orchard grass and meadow oatgrass grow exceedingly well together, and will make both hay and pasture. Since neither of these grasses form a turf, the white clover is used to occupy the intervening spaces and thus help crowd out the garlic. It also furnishes excellent feed and gets the soil in fine condition for the coming rotation. The oatgrass is the easiest to establish and will probably give the biggest returns.

There is nearly always a place for the pre-eminent Kentucky bluegrass. It should be seeded pure in the drier situations where garlic is troublesome. This excellent pasture grass is often sown in mixture with orchard grass. This is not recommended, however,

for orchard grass will give way to the bluegrass in a couple of seasons. The bluegrass should be seeded at the rate of about 15 pounds per acre.

In general late summer or autumn is the best time for seeding. At that time growth has virtually ceased, and the onions have been gnawed close by sheep, thus making it possible for the grass seed to come in close contact with the soil and thereby make a good stand. Also by sowing in the autumn the seedling plants develop a deep root system early in the spring so that if the soil is dry in the spring the young plants can draw their water from the deeper soil layer.

The one objection to pasturing sheep, to be used for mutton, and in-

These underground stems, or rootstocks, of course, are dependent upon the leaves for the formation of starch and other plant foods, and upon the true roots for their moisture and mineral matter. But the underground stems, which give rise to the new shoots, like plants with bulbs, when deprived of their leaves, die from starvation in relatively short time. Here, then, is the basis for the eradication of quack grass and other similar weed pests. Keep the plants starved by keeping down the leaf production. This can best be done by shallow plowing of the sod, cutting just under the turf, which is usually about 3 inches deep. In order to turn over a sod as shallow as 3 inches or so it is

with a minimum leaf surface. To kill it by grazing necessitates such close cropping as to deprive the animals of the proper variety of choice feed.

Quack grass is sometimes confused with the highly palatable and nutritious slender wheatgrass (*Agropyron tenerum*) which yields readily to cultivation and in no sense should be regarded as a weed. These two closely related plants may be distinguished as follows:

1. Quack grass is provided with long running rootstocks, while slender wheatgrass has a fibrous root system.
2. The flower head of quack grass is relatively short and wide, while the heads of slender wheatgrass are usually longer and narrower.



Part of the Cotswold Range Rams to Be Sent to the Salt Lake Ram Sale by Deseret Sheep Co., Boise, Idaho

deed dairy stock, on onion or garlic is that the meat or milk are flavored by it. This objection is not very serious, however, for the flavor is soon lost when the animals are put on another ration of forage.

Plants with creeping rootstocks, like quack grass, Bermuda grass, and Johnson grass are very difficult to eradicate. They cannot be removed by pulling them up or by cultivating in the usual way. Any remnant of the root will produce new shoots when the conditions for growth become favorable. These plants may, however, under some conditions be kept in subjection by plowing and harrowing the roots or by burning them or drying them in the sun.

necessary to use a plow with a long moldboard. About two weeks after plowing the land should be thoroughly disced in order to expose the rootstocks which may have started to grow. This operation should be repeated every two weeks until fall. In the following spring the land should be plowed deeply and after proper preparation of the seed bed, it should be planted to a crop which covers the ground as completely as possible. Once the running roots of quack grass are thoroughly covered and a crop well started further trouble is seldom encountered.

Quack grass, while fairly palatable to stock, cannot be killed out as easily as some other weeds, as it will persist

3. The seeds of quack grass shell out almost immediately upon reaching maturity, while those of slender wheatgrass are persistent.

### IN NORTHERN MONTANA

The sheep outlook is bad in this section (Big Sandy) of Montana. I only know of four sheepmen where there used to be hundreds. Settlers have taken the range and have forced the sheepman to sell. It is a good sheep country but the newcomers are trying to farm it now. We are near no National Forest; therefore, we have no summer range and find it too expensive to rent from the newcomers.

GEORGE ARRISON, Montana.



### UTAH WOOLS APPRAISED

We have reports on a large number of Utah clips that have recently been appraised in Boston. These clips were shipped early and were not graded. They represent half-blood and fine medium wools, probably consisting largely of fine medium. Below we give the prices fixed by the government with the tags out; that is, the tags have not yet been appraised.

Fifty-six bags shipped from Nephi, Utah, 63 cents; 89 bags from Provo, 64½ cents; 52 bags from Nephi, 63 cents; 97 bags from Provo, 63 cents; 67 bags from Nephi, 59½ cents; 102 bags from Fountain Green, 59½ cents; 51 bags from Fountain Green, 57¾ cents; 24 bags from Fountain Green, 59½ cents; 28 bags from Fountain Green, 63 cents; 25 bags from Colton, 57¾ cents; 57 bags from Price, 59½ cents; 21 bags from Price, 63 cents; 19 bags from Fountain Green, 66½ cents.

We have reports of many more Utah appraisements but the figures given represent the range of prices for each section. Appraisements for southern Utah wools range from 50 to 59 cents. These southern wools are heavier and contain much fine clothing. Out of these prices the grower will pay the freight and interest on his advance up until the time the wool reached the dealer's warehouse. After that date he will be paid 6 per cent interest on the full value of his wool until it is finally paid for.

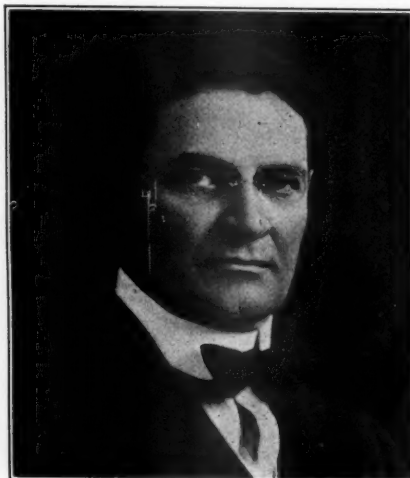
We think these appraisements will be satisfactory to wool growers and can assure them that clips running more to crossbred and carrying more staple will command a higher figure. Unofficially we have been advised that the Ellenwood clip of crossbred wool in California has been appraised at 71 cents.

### CONDITIONS IN CALIFORNIA

Replying to your request for report on appraisal of our wool clip, am sorry to state that as yet we have not heard a word from our wool. We do

not know if it has arrived in Boston or not, although it has been shipped from Red Bluff over two months.

We expected to have had returns before this, and would have been pleased to furnish a complete report regarding the sale. Several carloads left here for Boston early in May, but so far as I know, none have been heard from up to July 1st. Most all the larger clips were consigned to various wool firms in Boston. Smaller clips were held by the grower, but many of them have since been sold to local dealers in San Francisco, as they have been given permission to buy California wool outright, with a limit placed on the profit they shall make.



Lewis Penwell, Chief of Wool Division, War Industries Board

The outlook generally in California is not the brightest. We have had an exceedingly dry winter, likewise the spring, with light snow fall and very few spring showers in the mountains. The natural result following these dry seasons is scarcity of water and ground feed on the mountain ranges. Many bands of sheep will be compelled to leave the summer range in August this year, instead of September and October, as usual. Stubble feed in the valley is very high and scarce.

The state is stocked to its fullest capacity, as many kept their ewe lambs last year, and now have many old ewes for sale this fall, as they can not increase the number carried on the

range. Increase in number of sheep for the state can only be accomplished by selling the range surplus to the farmer.

Owing to the dry spring many lambs have been forced on the market half fat from the full ranges. With the scarcity of water in the mountains, it is doubtful if lambs shipped from there in August and September will be as good as usual.

Most of the August deliveries have been sold at from \$8.50 to \$10.00 per head. Some have been sold for July deliveries on a basis of 14 cents per pound at the railroad, bringing better than \$10.00 per head.—F. A. Ellenwood.

### A TAILLESS LAMB

In one of your spring editions I understand you made inquiry as to lambs born with bob tails. On June 17 we were presented with a ewe lamb with a bob tail. If this is of any interest to you, kindly let me know. As this lamb was dropped while the herd was on its way to the reserve, I am raising her on a bottle. She is well shaped and in splendid condition.—Mrs. Allen Willcoxon, Powell Butte, Oregon.

### SHEARING TROUBLES

A sheepman from Nevada writes us as follows:

"This year we were constantly annoyed by a change in the price for shearing or some other change requested by the grievance committee of the shearers. Our shearers at first agreed to do the work for 12½ cents and board, and this price was changed from time to time until 20 cents and board was finally demanded, which we were compelled to pay or get an entirely new crew. If the matter can be adjusted by the government it will be more satisfactory because of the irresponsibility of the shearer. Since my connection with the sheep industry I have been unable to find a bunch of sheep shearers who were reliable, or who would stand by a contract."



## WOOL PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION

(Continued from June.)

**Pounds of wool produced**—It may not be easy for any two estimators or compilers of the wool production of this country to agree, for the reason that they may choose different factors or different authorities, or adopt different processes. The statistics accepted for the preparation of this article have been provided as follows: Bureau of the Census—1840, 1850, 1860, 1870, range and pulled wool excluded, 1880, spring clip only, 1890, 1900, 1909, fleece-wool production on farms and ranges to which have been added pulled wool estimates made by the National Association of Wool Manufacturers or

pounds for 1917, and it is necessary to go back to 1890 to find a lower census production. The average annual production of the 10 years 1905-1914 was 306,500,000 pounds, and this average is larger than the production for the years that follow.

**Average weight of fleece**—By the census process the average weight of a fleece is obtained by dividing the total weight of fleece wool by the number of fleeces. By the process of the Bureau of Crop Estimates and of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers the average weight is directly ascertained by states and the United States average is a weighted one. From 1840 to 1917 the average fleece weight has increased in this country 3.8 times. This expresses in numerical form what

6.76 pounds; for 1915 the estimate is 6.80 pounds, for 1916 it is 6.86 pounds, and for 1917 it is 7 pounds.

The production of wool in this country in relation to the number of the population may now be examined. Pulled and range wool being included, the annual average wool production for the 10 years 1875-1884 per capita of the population was 4.70 pounds, and the average increased in the following decade to 4.74 pounds. A period of decided decline ensued and in the 10-year period 1895-1904 the per capita average production fell to 3.79 pounds, succeeded by the still lower average of 3.35 pounds in the 10 years 1905-1914. The average for the single year 1914 was 2.9 pounds; for 1915, 1916, and 1917, 2.8 pounds.



Hampshire Range Rams Consigned to the Salt Lake Ram Sale by J. Nebeker & Son, Laketown, Utah

approved by the Bureau of the Census; Bureau of Crop Estimates—1871-1879, 1881-1889, 1891, 1892, 1914-1917, range and pulled wool apparently included throughout; National Association of Wool Manufacturers—1893-1899, 1901-1908, 1910-1913.

From 1840 to 1870 the wool clip on farms, the range clip and pulled wool being excluded, increased from 36,000,000 to 100,000,000 pounds. In 1871 the wool production, including range and pulled wool, amounted to 160,000,000 pounds; by 1877 the amount had reached 200,000,000 pounds; by 1884, 300,000,000 pounds; by 1900, 305,000,000 pounds; and by 1909, 330,000,000 pounds, the highest quantity reported by any census. Estimates for years since 1909 declined to 289,000,000

might be an elaborate story of efforts to improve the breeds of sheep, and to acquire those that produce more wool as well as that of finer quality.

The average fleece weight of 1840 was only 1.85 pounds; 10 years later it had grown to 2.42 pounds, and by 1866 the average had reached 3.25 pounds. When 1880 arrived the average fleece weight was 4.80 pounds, and the estimate for 1884 was 5.20 pounds; 6.38 pounds were reached in 1893; the average for 1900 was 6.29 pounds; for 1909 it was 6.84 pounds. The estimate for 1911 almost touches 7 pounds, and the one for 1917 is exactly 7 pounds, the largest ever estimated.

In the decade 1895-1904 the mean fleece weight was 6.38 pounds, and in the following decade the average was

The production of wool in this country reached its highest point, absolutely, apparently in 1909, since which time there has been a decline from each year to the next, with the exception of two years. Relative to population, wool production has declined more emphatically, as the per capita averages above mentioned indicate. At the present time this country's wool production per capita is scant 60 per cent of what it was on the average in the 10 years 1875-1884.

The supply of wool in this country consists not only of the production within the country, but also of the gross imports less re-exports. It is important to know the relationship between the supply and the production. On account of stocks held at the be-

ginning and end of each year, the yearly computation of this relationship, without taking account of stocks, often produces erratic results. This error, however, may be almost entirely eliminated by extending the computation to the total of, say 10 years. Upon doing this, it plainly appears that wool production in this country greatly declined from 77 per cent of the supply in 1875-1884 to 53 per cent in 1895-1904, followed by some recovery to 56 per cent in 1905-1914. The imports used in these computations include estimates of the raw wool contained in such fabrics in the foreign trade as permit estimates.

A comparison for the same period may be made with the supply of raw wool. Of this supply, the production was 76.7 per cent in the 10 years, 1875-1884, and the ratio declined to 52.5 per cent in 1895-1904, followed by a contrary movement to 56.3 per cent in the following 10 years.

Still more important is it to know the relationship between the production of wool and the quantity consumed. As nearly as it is possible to estimate the consumption of wool in this country, such consumption much exceeds the production. In the endeavor to include an estimate of the raw wool contained in imported fabrics and to exclude the raw wool contained in exported ones, it is not possible to determine this consumption continuously during a long period of years. For the four years 1911-1914, the production of wool was 61.1 per cent of the consumption of domestic and foreign wool.

If the comparison be confined to the consumption of raw wool, it is possible to extend it so as to cover a much longer period of time. Of the consumption of raw wool, the production was 79.4 per cent in the 10 years 1875-1884, 70.2 per cent in the following 10 years, 62 per cent in the 10 years next following, and 59.5 per cent in 1905-1914.

The main features relating to the production of wool have now been touched upon briefly. During recent years the number of sheep has declined in this country, and also the production of wool, both absolutely and per

capita of population. At the same time the number of sheep and the production of wool are declining throughout the world, although exceptions may be found in a country here and there. A majority of the sheep in principal countries belong to the range and to cheap pastures.

What may be regarded as the world's import trade in wool increased from 1900 to 1912, when the largest international wool movement, as recorded, was made. The total for 1900 was 1,566,000,000 pounds, and the total for 1912 was 2,572,000,000 pounds. In the following year the total declined slightly and in 1914 it declined enormously on account of the beginning of the European war and fell to 1,436,000,000 pounds. It is to be borne in

pounds in 1912. Fourth in order of importance is the United States, and Belgium fifth (fourth, in place of the United States, in 1910-1913). Russia was added to the list of countries that imported more than 100,000,000 pounds of wool in 1910 and became the sixth country in order of importance.

In compiling the imports of wool into the United States the re-exports have been subtracted from the gross imports. A large quantity of wool has at times come into this country in woven fabrics and an attempt has been made to estimate the quantity of wool in such fabrics. The process undoubtedly is crudely performed, but the error, although it may be considerable as a percentage of the wool imported in fabric form, becomes much smaller as a percentage of the total wool imports including raw wool. Whatever the facts may be, raw wool has been kept separate in the compilation from the wool in the manufactured form. The manufactures of wool mentioned in the import statistics for which estimates of raw wool have been made are the classes of clothes, women's and children's dress goods, yarn, and tops. When a fiscal year is mentioned it is one beginning and not ending in the year specified.

Raw and manufactured wool, the latter estimated to the extent above mentioned, were imported to the amount of 112,000,000 pounds in 1861, but after 1866 the quantity was usually much below 100,000,000 pounds until the imports exceeded that quantity in 1883 and in nearly all subsequent years. The imports reached 205,000,000 pounds in 1891, 348,000,000 pounds in 1894, 535,000,000 pounds in 1895, 701,000,000 pounds in 1896, and that was by far the largest amount of wool imports ever received in this country in any one year. Since that time these imports have usually ranged between about 150,000,000 and 300,000,000 pounds until 1914, when the imports reached 369,000,000 pounds, followed by 555,000,000 pounds in 1915, and 392,000,000 pounds in 1916.

By 10-year averages the imports of raw and of manufactured wool as far as estimated amounted to 82,000,000

## **Important!**

**Do not forget the 3rd  
Annual Ram Sale at  
Salt Lake City, Utah,  
August 27, 28, 29, 30.**

**5000  
Rams and Ewes**

mind that some of the wool that figures in the import trade is duplicated in statements, as, for instance, when Argentine wool is imported into England and reshipped to the United States.

Prior to the present war, France led all countries in magnitude of wool imports, the quantity beginning the period under review with 418,000,000 pounds in 1900, and reaching as much as 623,000,000 pounds in 1909. The United Kingdom follows France in order of importance as an importer of wool under prewar conditions, having received 382,000,000 pounds in 1900, and as much as 889,000,000 pounds in 1915. Germany stands third in order of importance before the present war, with wool imports ranging from 346,000,000 pounds in 1900 to 517,000,000

pounds annually as the average of 1865-1874; 71,000,000 pounds, of 1875-1884; 197,000,000 pounds, of 1885-1894; 259,000,000 pounds, of 1895-1904; and after that period the average declined to 232,000,000 pounds in 1905-1914.

The largest quantity of raw wool ever imported into this country in one year was 524,000,000 pounds in 1915; second in order in 1916 with 364,000,000 pounds; and third in order is 1896 with 347,000,000 pounds.

As far back as 1840 some 15,000,000 pounds of raw wool were imported. From 1849 to 1854 the annual average imports were 21,000,000 pounds, during the 10 years 1855-1864 they were 41,000,000 pounds, in the next 10-year period the average was 57,000,000 pounds, followed by 61,000,000 pounds

### IDAHO LAMBS FAT

Here in the Soda Springs section of Idaho our lambs are fat and there will be few feeders among them. The lamb crop is the best we have had, probably it will average around 85 per cent. Some sheepmen claim 100 per cent, but we know how that works out. Our range is in fine condition and late rains have helped it greatly.

Shearing is over and we had little trouble with shearers. We paid 15 cents and board and the supply of shearers was always above the demand. A few agitators wanted more money but with so many shearers not working we were not much afraid.

Coyotes are numerous in this section in spite of the fact that in an area 40

was raised on the ranch where he now presides and has made a careful study of the industry. A few years ago, his father, appreciating the youth's ability, installed him as manager. The wisdom of the selection is shown by this year's lamb crop of 5,968 from a herd of 5,851 ewes.—L. W.

### FROM CENTRAL OREGON

You may rest assured that we will send all of the rams we have listed to the Salt Lake Ram Sale, regardless of any other sales.

We are enclosing you a photo of the ram that we donated to you for the Red Cross. This ram is now in good shape and we will endeavor to keep him so until we deliver him to you.



Lincoln-Rambouillet Crossbred Rams Consigned to the Salt Lake Ram Sale by Quealy Sheep Co., Cokeville, Wyo.

in the next, and by continuous increase to 209,000,000 pounds per year in 1905-1914.

The raw wool contained in cloths and dress goods averaged as high as 82,000,000 pounds in 1895-1904 and as low as 10,000,000 pounds in 1875-1884.

During a few years before the European war the clothing wool was imported into this country almost entirely from Argentina, Australia, and the United Kingdom, combing wool, mostly from the United Kingdom, with much subordinate contributions from Argentina, Canada, Peru, and Turkey in Europe; carpet wool, chiefly from China, Russia in Europe, and the United Kingdom, with secondary accession from Argentina, British India, France, Russia in Asia, and Turkey.

miles square our association killed over 600 of them. We paid a bounty of \$2.50 per head in addition to the state bounty.

The rams that I imported from England are doing nicely and I am saving an excellent lot for the Salt Lake Ram Sale.

H. L. FINCH, Idaho.

### GOOD LAMBING IN MONTANA

Billings, Mont. Troy Carmichael, manager of the Carmichael Sheep Ranch near Augusta, Montana, has just concluded his lambing operations for the season with a percentage of 102, which is believed to be a record in this state, at least among herds of any consequence. Young Carmichael

This is a purebred French Rambouillet. His grandsire, on his sire's side, was the imported ram R 618 from the French government farm. His grandmother on his sire's side was a Thirouin-Sorreau ewe, also imported. On his mother's side he has both French government and Victor Gilbert blood. He was champion ram at the Pacific International at Portland last year in aged rams, also at Prineville. He was sheared last March, so will not come to Salt Lake with a full fleece, but just the five months' growth. He was dropped on February 7, 1915. The first of last October he weighed 262 pounds, but will beat that now. I hope, for the benefit of the Red Cross, that he will bring what he is worth when sold.—Baldwin Sheep Co., Oregon.



## ABOUT THE TEXAS DROUGHT

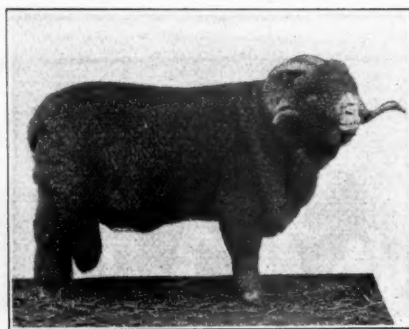
In the May issue of the National Wool Grower your Coleman County, Texas, correspondent gave a doleful account of the disastrous consequences which he said resulted from the eighteen months' drought, that ended in April last. He asserted that he had seen grass shorter and water scarcer than during the recent drought, and alluded to the droughts of 1870, 1886 and 1894. He failed to cite the fact that in 1879 and 1886, there were moved over the trails from southwest, south and central Texas, to the Northwestern states, two hundred to two hundred and fifty thousand cattle each year, in herds of one thousand to twenty-five hundred each, sustained on the natural vegetation and watering of the country, there being very few artificial waterings for cattle, those years, in Texas. Such a movement of cattle could not have been accomplished during the drought of last year. The drought of 1894 was slight as compared with the drought of last year and the first three months of this year. Recorded facts are necessary to refresh the memory of some men.

The writer of this was carrying both cattle and sheep, in no small numbers, here in the western half of Texas, during the drought of 1879 and 1886, and cattle in increased numbers in 1894, and from personal knowledge knows whereof he speaks.

Your correspondent asserted "Thousands of cattle and sheep were shipped out last summer and fall and lots of those that remained, died this winter, especially in western and northwestern Texas." On the "Staked Plains" portion of Texas, where cattle are dependent wholly on grass, losses of cattle, serious in the aggregate, occurred on ranches where cattle were allowed to become very weak before cottonseed cake was carried to them. There were between two hundred and two hundred and fifty thousand sheep, mostly ewes, shipped out of West Texas, account of the drought, though unnecessarily, as it was found that a daily allowance of two to four ounces of cottonseed cake, added to the little natural

vegetation obtainable in overstocked pastures, was sufficient to sustain stock sheep in safe condition. The cottonseed cake was obtainable at sixty dollars per ton, delivered at ranch railroad station. (Recent years, pre-war price for cake was \$26 to \$28 per ton).

Losses of sheep, in Texas, from the effects of the drought, in the aggregate, have been small, and in nearly all cases, the losses have resulted from lack of competent management. Thousands of the sheep stock of Texas are owned and the care of, directed by cattle men. You can make a successful cattleman of a sheepman but you can't make a competent sheepman of a Texas cattleman. Prima facie evidence of the safety and success with which



A Ram from the University of Illinois for the Salt Lake Sale

sheep, under competent management, were carried through the recent drought, is found in the fact that on June 3rd, of this year, there was sold in Fort Worth, Texas, a shipment of seven hundred fifty-three fresh clipped fat wethers (including six per cent of old ewes), shipped from Kerrville (in north part of southwest Texas), that averaged one hundred and two pounds, at \$14.15 per hundred pounds.

On June 13th, there was sold in Kansas City, a shipment of six hundred and five fresh clipped fat wethers, from the same flock, that averaged ninety-eight pounds, and sold for \$15.50 per hundredweight, said to be a price record for grown wethers.

Similar shipments have since been made from the same flock. These sheep were purely of Merino blood, about three-quarter Delaine and one-

fourth Rambouillet, not a drop of English mutton blood in their veins. The sheep were raised loose, in wolf-proof fenced pastures; and the raiser of these sheep, (than whom there is none having greater regard for the truth), advises the writer of this by letter, that these sheep had never eaten one pound of prepared food until they were put on board the cars for shipment to the slaughter houses. Also, the ranch from which these sheep were shipped, is regularly carrying thirty thousand sheep and Angora goats.

The condition of these fat sheep is a fairly safe guide as to the general condition of the sheep stock of that ranch, under the management of a most competent sheepman.

These facts are cited in support of our here repeated assertion that the non-agricultural portion of Texas is the safest from drought disaster, non-agricultural sheep raising country on the globe.

B. L. CROUCH.

## TO SELL AUSTRALIAN WOOL

The Textile Alliance, Inc., is in receipt of the following cabled advice from their foreign representatives:

"Melbourne, Australia, June 12.—In the Federal House of Representatives today, O. R. Watt, Commonwealth Treasurer and Acting Prime Minister, announced that the Commonwealth government has arranged for the sale to the Imperial authorities of the Australian wool clips for the duration of the war and for a year thereafter. The sale represents an enormous transaction. The last and coming clips run into one hundred millions sterling."

## FROM KANSAS

The 3L made its first wool shipment of approximately seven tons, which I believe is the largest range wool shipment in Kansas. We have had a good lamb crop and grass was never better. Lots of small bunches of sheep are being established over Kansas the last year.

H. O. STOCKWELL.

## Boston Wool Market

By Our Boston Correspondent

The government machinery is slowly getting into shape to handle the wool supply of the country. Previous predictions of delay and confusion have been fully justified, while little or no attempt has been made to correct inequalities or injustices that have been developed in actual practice. Washington still appears to be uncertain as how the new domestic clip is to be distributed, though insistent that the Eastern dealers shall make every effort to get the new clip forward on consignment as rapidly as possible. The wool trade appears to be "between the devil and the deep sea" in this matter. With the government on the one hand urging forward operations to the limit, and the growers on the other, suspicious and critical, their lot this year is not a very happy one. Genuine effort to meet the government's requirements is regarded in some quarters as proof positive that the 3 to 3½ per cent gross commission allowed on consignments is a bonanza, and loyal efforts to secure consignments as full confirmation.

Some houses are making no effort whatever to secure consignments. If their clients of other years consign their wools to them, they will not be refused, of course, but they have no men in the field, and will handle very little wool compared with normal years. Tremendous increase is noted this year in the expense of handling wool, ordinary lumpers getting \$24 per week or strike, while insurance, cartage and storage are all costing more, especially the latter. The government has been a strong competitor for storage, and wool rates

have been advanced very sharply. All these things eat into the 3 to 3½ per cent commission, so that the experts say that the only way to handle the clip without loss is to secure a large volume of consignments.

Reports have come from the West of strong efforts being made to secure consignments by remitting the interest on advances, or making the latter in excess of the government's suggestion of percentage. These are con-

turn of a part of the advances from the growers to whom they were paid.

Admittedly, both on the part of the government and the wool trade, this year's handling of the wool clip is entirely an experiment. Growers have been taken care of, and will get a generous price for their wool; the government is assured of the needed wool supply at practically actual cost above the prices paid the growers, while the question of profit or loss to the wool dealers is problematical.

Of course, the above applies particularly to Territory wools. In the fleece wool sections the consignment plan has not been feasible, and the wool houses are buying the small clips outright. The problem has been complicated by the designation of a multiplicity of distributing centers. Small towns that lack wool-handling organization or adequate forces of expert sorters and graders have been so designated, and this tends to delay and confusion in the handling of the clip. There has been altogether too much politics and local pride injected into the situation for the good of all concerned. This feature also must be regarded as an experiment, and likely to obtain only one



One of F. S. King Bros. Rams for the Salt Lake Sale, August 27 to 30

trary to the regulations, and are not only condemned by Washington, but are already beginning to plague those who have been doing these things. Some of the valuations are reported to have shown values at least two cents a pound below the advances made. One concern that is reported to have made large advances at a flat rate of 50 cents a pound, stands to lose heavily, according to rumors in the trade, unless a way is devised to secure a re-

season.

Efforts to perfect the details of wool administration and wool distribution have taken up a large part of the official time for the past month, frequent reference to Washington being necessary for the solution of pressing questions. Much of the confusion and delay has been caused by the expansion of the business of handling the wool faster than the machinery could be enlarged. Latterly some encouraging

progress has been made in the valuing and allotting of the old wools, and the end of June saw the arrears of work well in hand. Work has already begun on the valuation of the new clip wools, and the grading out of the medium wools from the individual clips. An altogether different policy is being pursued in the handling of the new clip wools than that which obtained in the valuation of the old clip. Members of the various valuation committees are to be paid for the work on the new clip, and are to have a per diem as well as expense allowance, when obliged to go away from home on official work.

On the other hand, the committees in charge of the valuation of the domestic and foreign wools, bought under the offer of April 5, or taken under the terms of the import license option, gave their services freely, and did not even have an allowance for expenses. Telephones, clerks, and other facilities were at the service of the government, without even a "thankyou" from Washington. This, of course, could not continue, as there are many men in the wool trade, admirably adapted for the work of valuation, who cannot afford to give their time, and the government can not afford to do without their help.

Early in the month, announcement was made of the regulations regarding the handling of the California and New Mexico clips, allowance being made for the necessity of scouring wool in the country before shipment to the East. Regulations regarding the handling of fleece wools have been perfected, and the position of the Eastern handlers of such defined. It has been found that the best way to handle the fleece wool clip has been by direct purchase, and Eastern buyers are going forward on that idea. Heavy purchases are being made in Ohio, Michigan and parts of Indiana on the basis of 65 to 68 cents for choice medium clips and 55 to 60 cents for fine clothing wools.

Local buyers in the fleece wool country, who are trying to do business on the basis of the 1½ cents per pound profit specified by the govern-

ment, are finding it a difficult problem, owing to the exalted ideas of the growers as to the value of the wool. It seems to be difficult for growers to understand that the government has neither bought their wool nor proposes to buy it at some later date. Some growers are reported to have put their own valuation on their wools and then to have shipped them to local buyers, drawing on the consignee for the 75 per cent or a fictitious valuation. As in the end all such wool must be sold within the limits of the July 30, 1917, price list, it behooves every buyer or consignee to proceed very cautiously, either in making advances or in buying outright.

Actual work of valuing the new clip domestic wools being on June 12, and considerable volume of Territory



One of Finch's Imported Hampshires for the Salt Lake Sale

wool has already been passed upon. Some fleece wool has also been valued, but arrivals at this port have not yet been heavy. Besides, there has been considerable urgency for the allotment of medium wools to the mills having government contracts. Consequently an order was issued by Wool Administrator Nichols to the effect that all clips showing 10 per cent or more of the three-eighths-blood grade must be graded. Incidentally it was announced that work on fine clips that must be transferred in the original bags would be suspended until further notice. What was to be done with the fine wools out of the clips graded was also one of the questions most frequently asked.

There was more or less agitation re-

garding the new quirk to the regulations during the latter part of the month, which finally resulted in a conference of the leading handlers of wool in the Boston market, and the forwarding of a list of questions to Chief Penwell of the Wool Division of the War Industries Board. These questions and their answers are summed up in the following communication from Mr. Penwell:

#### WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD

Washington, June 25, 1918.

Mr. Abraham Koshland, President  
Boston Wool Trade Association,  
Boston, Mass.:

Dear Sir—Beg to acknowledge receipt of your telegram of June 24th, and I make reply to your queries in order:

Q. What clips do the government wish offered for valuation in the original bags?

A. The clips that run practically all fine with only a small admixture of half-blood; or

Clips that run practically all one-half-blood with only a small percentage of fine.

Q. Is the government now ready to value and pay for such clips?

A. The government is ready to value and pay for such clips in due course.

Q. What clips do the government wish graded?

A. All irregular, fine and half-blood clips showing even a small percentage of medium wool.

Q. Is the government now ready to value and pay for all grades out of each consignment when graded regardless of size?

A. Yes, when the grades are ready in suitable sized piles.

Q. Is the government now ready to value and pay for all grades out of each opening of fleece wool when graded?

A. Yes, when the grades are ready in suitable sized piles.

Q. Does the government intend to take up all of the 1918 clip?

A. Whether the government takes all the 1918 clip or not, no anxiety need be felt about its being taken and paid for.



I trust I have answered all of your questions in manner satisfactory to yourself and the Boston wool trade as a whole.

Sincerely yours,

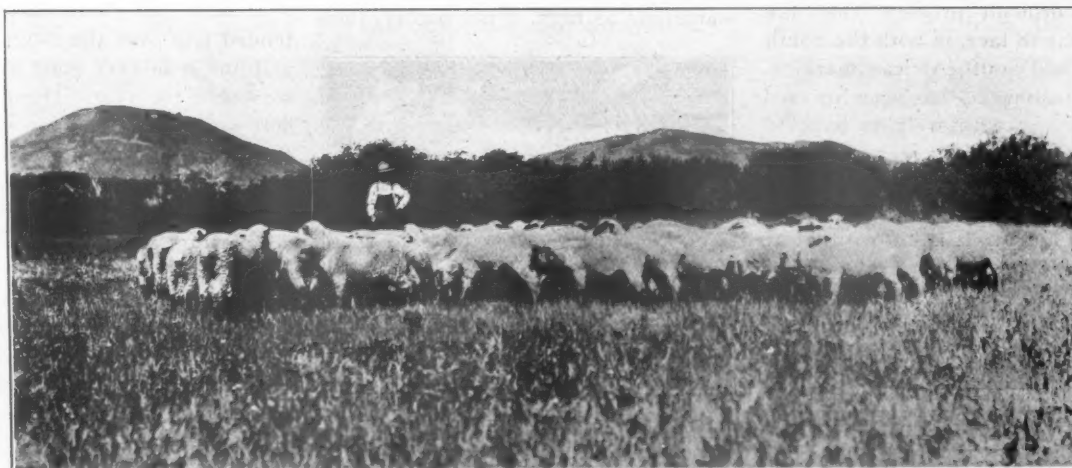
(Signed) LEWIS PENWELL,  
Chief of Wool Division, War  
Industries Board.

It may be inferred from the questions noted above that one of the most perplexing questions that had arisen was bound up in this question of grading, especially in view of the insistent demand from many of the smaller growers that their wools be kept separate from all others, so that each grower should know just what his particular wool sold for, not how much there might be of each of the grades.

been officially approved. Consequently this order requiring the grading of all these small clips aroused more feeling than any other regulation recently emanating from Washington.

It is understood that the necessity for grading so much more of the clip than was at first contemplated arose from the actual shortage of the medium grades, and the urgency shown by manufacturers for such wools, but the practical difficulties in the way of handling the clip in this way are so great that it is little wonder that an urgent appeal was made to Washington for an interpretation. Further, the problem of grading is of special difficulty where there are several owners whose wools are shipped in the

telegraphic correspondence was had to clear up the matter. President Abraham Koshland of the Boston Wool Trade Association telegraphed Mr. Penwell, as follows: "We beg to thank you for your replies to our six questions, all of which clear up uncertainties, with the exception of your answers to questions four and five. We judge by these two answers that you wish us to blend all wools, when graded, into suitable piles of the different grades. This method would be strictly in accordance with the previous custom in this market, but under present government regulations, we do not feel that we have the authority to blend the grades of wool from various ownerships. In order to facilitate



Shropshires of A. J. Knollin for the Salt Lake Ram Sale

On the other hand, there was to be taken into account that manufacturers require that graded wools shall be assembled into piles of sufficient size to make it an object to them to view and ask for allotment of specific lots.

Moreover, it would be a physical impossibility to grade every clip coming forward on consignment. There is not storage room enough in Boston to do the work in that way and keep every clip separate, and undoubtedly Boston is better equipped than any other city in the country. Washington red tape requires that the contracts for goods and the allotment of wool must bear the same number, and that no manufacturer shall be allowed to take wools until his application for allotment has

same carload. One owner will say, and possibly with reason, that his wool brought more money last year than his neighbor's, and to put the two together will lower the value of his wool. Dealers fear that, if they mix clips without authority from the owners or the government, they will be obliged later to explain such action to indignant owners. Apparently it is the expectation of the growers that they may be able to follow their clips all the way through the different processes to the manufacturer, which would add immensely to the labor of handling.

It will be noted that Mr. Penwell's communication, quoted above, is silent on this point, consequently, further

prompt grading into piles of sufficient size for the valuation committee, we request that your department issue an order at once, requiring the wool commission merchants to blend wool originating from the same section that are similar in character and condition in the judgment of the consignees. The only other practical method is for the government to value the wool in the original bags and pay for it, and then give instructions for grading and blending for its own account. This latter method follows out the usual custom of dealers in grading their own purchases, where consignments are not involved."

This brought out a prompt reply from Mr. Penwell in their words: "No

objection to wool being blended into suitable size piles of different grades, but as it is graded and so blended, weights of various grades of individual clips must be weighed separately, and record kept of weight of each grade of each clip. Government regulations on page six state distinctly that all grades out of each clip will be weighed separately, and it is assumed consignments are received with this in view."

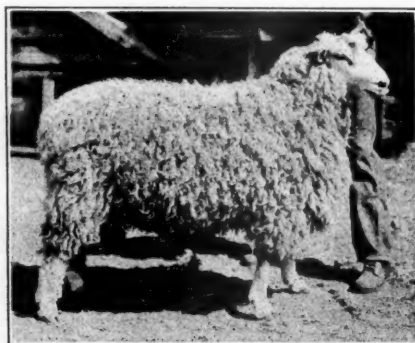
There the matter rests at present. Though not entirely satisfactory, it is assumed the dealers now have the requisite authority for blending the individual clips, though possibly this may not please the growers.

Foreign conditions are not much changed. Shipping shortage is still the most difficult problem that the importer has to face, in both the South American and South African markets. Buenos Aires market has been lowered somewhat, and with freights back to normal, and the U-boat menace out of the way, it would be possible to import a little wool within the government price limits. It is known that at least three wool boats were sunk by the U-boats off the Atlantic coast, thus causing the loss of wool that could be ill-spared.

### FROM CENTRAL WASHINGTON

We are having one of the driest seasons I ever saw in the West—two light rains are all we have had since last February. Grass on the winter range is very short. In the mountains the grass is pretty good, but a good rain is needed there, too, as we had very little snow last winter. February lambs are good and will start running for Chicago after July 4. Late lambs may not be as good as in other years unless we get some rain in the mountains. Lamb crop in the Yakima and Columbia River country is from 85 to 126 per cent. Wool went to Boston, Chicago and Portland, Oregon. My last year's clip lies in the Columbia Basin Warehouse (Portland) still. Although it has been graded by the government commission for over a month, it has not been shipped out yet, which

is not very satisfactory to the shipper. There seems to be something wrong somewhere. But we will take it as it comes and do all we can to help U. S. lick the Kaiser. My idea is and has been for some time that ewes will be cheaper and more plentiful than last fall and that sheep have reached the high spot for some time to come. Speculators and scarcity of sheep, especially ewes, made them so high last fall. Whenever sheep are higher in this country, where land is cheap, than over in England and Scotland, as they were last year, there is something wrong somewhere. There are sheep for sale in Oregon and Washington, but no buyers for them, on account of a dry season. Hay is going to be scarce and as high, if not higher, than



One of S. W. McClure's Lincolns for the Salt Lake Sale

last year. There will be lots of stock cattle for sale this fall over the West. One party in Harney County, Oregon, offers for sale 2,000 cows. Hay buyers from the coast, where most of our hay goes, are offering \$20 to \$22 a ton for new alfalfa hay on board of car. Many sheepmen will have to cut their bands next fall unless we get enough fall rain to start grass on the winter range, as there is no old grain left.

I should like to have every sheepman impress on the congressman of his district the necessity of having a law passed that every child must attend the public schools and no other until he passes the eighth grade; that the English language should be used in common schools; that Catholic, Lutheran and any other sectarian schools should be abolished; and that if any

imported priest, who is only American by name and Sinn Fiener or pro-German at heart, talks against our public schools, or state or government institutions, he should be deported. Not until we do that will we bring up 100 per cent Americans in this great country. Although I was born and raised under the best government of Europe, that of Switzerland, and still own a fine residence there and have visited there three times in the last 37 years, I am and have been 100 per cent American for 32 years.—K. O. Kohler, Washington.

### RANGE GOOD IN NEVADA

I have just returned from an extended trip over the range in Nevada, and find it in very good shape for this season of the year. During the latter half of June we had heavy rains throughout most of the state, which put the grass in excellent condition. If we get one more rain there will be no question about Nevada lambs moving to market in splendid condition. At the present time our lambs are fat and the prospect for feeders among them is less than usual. Ewes are also in good condition, and with a fat ewe the prospect for fat lambs is always very good. Sheep losses during the summer have been comparatively light. We have not many coyotes, and I look for losses somewhat below normal. Very few sheep are selling in this section and very few lambs have been contracted up to this time. We hear a good bit of talk about feeders wanting cheap lambs, but the sheepmen are in a position to hold their lambs until they get a fair price for them. Last year our lambs were contracted early, in some cases at prices below cost of production, and sheepmen are not making the same mistake this year.

Practically all of Nevada's wool has been shipped to market, most of it being consigned to Boston. So far we have not had any returns, but we expect reports of appraisements in the near future.—A. E. Kimball, Elko, Nevada.

**GOVERNMENT**

**WOOL ADMINISTRATOR'S  
BULLETIN NO. 101**

**Grading**

Owing to government requirements all wools must be graded except as follows:

Clips running straight fine and fine medium;

Clips running fine and fine medium with a percentage of half-blood;

Clips running straight half-blood;

Clips running half-blood with a percentage of fine and fine medium;

Untied wools.

All other clips must be graded regardless of how they may have been handled in previous seasons, whether they are mostly three-eighths with some half-blood and some quarter-

Where wools are sold original, straight bags of bucks, black, tags, dead, corral sweeping, etc., must be kept out.

Bags of straight wool must be cut from end to end, and rings of tags, dead, or other unmerchantable wool removed, as is customary before shipping to manufacturers.

Fine and grade bucks will be valued according to shrinkage and will be taken by the government in the same manner as other merchantable wool.

Prices on black and off wools will be fixed prices in the grease for each section of the country.

Dealers in such wools will be permitted to buy and process them, under license from the War Industries Board, returning same to government at cost and 3 per cent commission.

uting centers will be the date of freight bill. In case the freight bill is not in the hands of the consignee at the time of billing the wool to the government, the date must be obtained from the delivering railroad.

CHARLES J. NICHOLS,  
Wool Administrator.

**DO SHEEP PAY BIG?**

One of our subscribers writes as follows: "In your June issue you state that the first lamb and the wool will pay for a ewe. This is far from the truth and I was surprised to see it in the Wool Grower—it's the kind of stuff the other papers publish."

We have certainly never made any such statement as the above, for we know it is far from the truth. In



Hampshire Ewes Imported by H. L. Finch, Soda Springs, Idaho, for the Salt Lake Sale August 27 to 30

blood, or mostly quarter-blood with some three-eighths.

Blending of similar wools from the same section is authorized and desired and proper records of weights of grades of individual clips must be kept. Where possible, blends of about 300,000 pounds should be made.

Special care should be taken to keep the grades standard, especially on the line between half and three-eighths, as the government will not take three-eighths in half-blood piles.

The following grades are to be made:

Fine and fine medium staple, half-blood staple, three-eighths staple, quarter-blood staple, low quarter, and common and braid.

Fine and fine medium clothing, half-blood clothing, three-eighths clothing and quarter-blood clothing.

In offering wool to the government state quantity and whether original or graded.

**Price of Bags**

The price to be allowed to the grower for bags, whether wool is sold original or graded will be:

For Texas and other so-called	
three-quarter length bags	\$.35
For Territories, 7½ feet to 4	
pounds bags	.50

**The price to the government will be:**

For original Texas and other	
three-quarter length bags	.35
For original Territories	.50
All other bags (new)	1.25
(second hand)	.75

This applies to grease, scoured and pulled wool bags.

**Arrival Date**

The arrival date of wools at distrib-

looking through the June Wool Grower we find where Mr. Detweiler is quoted as making this statement, not the editor. Our opinion is this: A good ewe would today cost \$18. At the outside she may shear nine pounds of wool, which at 55 cents is \$4.95. She will produce at the outside less than 80 per cent of lambs. A 70-pound lamb at 14 cents is \$9.80 and 80 per cent of that is \$7.84, the yearly income from lambs. Therefore, the wool and lambs from the ewe give a gross income of \$12.80, or about two-thirds the cost of the ewe. Practical sheepmen will recognize that this income per ewe is above the average for either farm or range flocks.

America's greatest sheep show will be the Salt Lake Ram Sale. You can't afford to miss it.



## THE LAMB PROSPECT

By W. R. Smith.

Maintenance of the high market of early June for sheep and lambs is improbable if market opinion is worth anything. But the Western breeder will get as satisfactory net returns as last year, owing to elimination of the speculator, who has not had a conspicuous finger in the pie so far. Prices will be at a high level without a doubt. After a while feeders will be out in force and we will get hot competition.

The market is a nervous affair and wide fluctuations will be the rule. Feeder demand will depend on crop conditions, and while feeders who burned their fingers by getting in high last year will hold back, buying rushes exert a contagious influence and almost anything, even repetition of what happened last season, is possible.

The corn prospect is excellent and feed is always a factor. Eastern territory has abundance of roughage and both sheep and lambs are popular. It is true there were some losses last year, but the score was not as disastrous as figures would make it appear when the fact is taken into consideration that sheep converted a lot of unmarketable corn into cashable product. It is more than probable that those who lost money last year will try to get it back, meaning that they will feed more sheep.

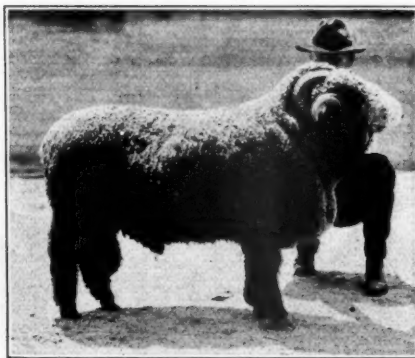
There will be no limit to demand for breeding ewes and little haggling over prices if money can be had. The killer usually knows where he is at as he gets a prompt turnover while the breeder has a long time to go before he gets even part of his money back.

I am of the opinion that a long period of high prices for everything edible, especially meats, is ahead of us. The government having taken over the wool business, sheep trade ought to be stabilized to that extent.

Reduction of beef consumption may or may not stimulate lamb and mutton eating. The government has asked the public to eat less beef for a few months that army and civilian needs of the Allies be met. Response will be more or

less general, and in the case of public eating places compliance is obligatory, but it is doubtful if lamb will be generally substituted, owing to the price. We have in this country just about so many people who eat lamb and mutton and their number cannot be materially increased unless the stuff gets actually cheap. Fortunately the absurd contention that it is necessary to restrict lamb eating if the sheep industry is to be put on its feet has been discarded. Everybody will recall the damage done to the sheep grower about this time last year by that absurd campaign. The government is now advocating lamb and mutton eating to conserve beef.

I do not believe the producer has the least cause for apprehension over



J. K. Madsen Stud Ram at Mt. Pleasant, Utah

government control of the industry. Licensing stock yard traders merely gives protection to the producer, which is the avowed policy of the government. Wool is fetching prices that elicits little protest, especially from those who realize the seriousness of the situation and the emergency in which the government was placed by actual and prospective speculation. It is not improbable that before we get along very far all kinds of speculation will be stopped. It is up to us to acquiesce in whatever policy the authorities determine to be for the common welfare and do our utmost to carry out the government program.

These are trying times, and as long as the war lasts trade will be uncertain. The cheerful side of the picture is the best to look on and while recent

prices may not be paid for the main portion of the lamb crop, good money will be realized.

In my judgment prospective conditions warrant effort to increase production. That it will be a more satisfactory season to the grower than that of 1917 I fully believe. Conservation of ewes will be general and if feeders come into the market as is expected, we will get a high average price for lambs compared with previous seasons. What happens will, of course, depend on feeder demand and that in turn on crop developments.

The industrial classes are working and spending their money freely. It is true that several million men are being drawn from civilian life for military duty and will not be mutton eaters, but they must be clothed and will eat far more beef and pork than if they had remained at home. The government intends to insure maintenance of the army ration, even to the extent of creating an accumulation of beef, creating a logical certainty that there will be no surplus of lamb or mutton.

## DOCKING IRON IN NEVADA

After one of the most open winters in Nevada we are again on the job of wool growing and lamb raising. The wool was only fair, but the lambs as a general average are better and greater in number than for several years—at least 20 per cent more. Help is scarce and hard to get. Our head man was called to the war and brought back in the baggage car, making us more determined to raise more sheep and more wool and do all in our power to win the war. Speaking generally the majority of the sheepmen in Nevada are well pleased at the government's taking over the wool and at the regulations existing. Shearers from Utah did good work here at 12½ cents per head. The Ellenwood docking iron is a sure success out here. Had some fine rains and hope for fat lambs later in the season. No reason to howl calamity. Three cheers for the Red, White and Blue.

JOHN YELLAND, Nevada.

## No Cheap Lambs Likely

By J. E. Poole

Lambs were sagging at the market and packers promised an \$18 trade for the best late in June when something unexpectedly happened, which portended good to the breeder. In brief the government, through the Food Administration, said to the hotel and restaurant keepers of the United States: "Until further orders beef will be taboo."

On its face the official notice permitted serving of beef three meals each week, but in practice that is impossible. Most of the big hotels promptly served notice that they would bar beef entirely until the Food Administration relaxes present regulations.

seriously regarded than at present, but marketmen are optimists as a rule. Packer buyers admit that they have miscalculated.

"I would have bet a million dollars that \$19 would have been an impossible July price for spring lambs," said the head buyer for one of the big packing concerns, but under present conditions anything is likely to happen." At that moment a feeder was trying to secure the thin end of a band of Idaho lambs, the tops of which had sold at \$18. The feeder bid \$16.25 and the packer promptly marked the bunch above his level by offering \$16.40. They went to slaughter, but were merely decent feeders. This is

military purposes and while there is apparently an abundance of pork, officialdom is uneasy, so uneasy in fact Herbert Hoover is going to Europe to figure on meat supply with the Allies. That there will be beef enough to feed the armies and navies of the United States, England and France, huge freezers are to be erected by the government for the purpose of accumulating every possible pound between now and December. For weeks past packers have not been able to get enough beef to fill army contracts, owing to scarcity of cattle of the requisite weight. In one week a thousand carloads of hog product went into military channels and to the Allies.



A Group of A. A. Wood & Sons Rambouillet Rams for the Salt Lake Sale

The typical result was a demand for lamb and mutton which may be served without restriction. Orders came from everywhere. At the Atlantic seaboard the beef market collapsed, but lambs advanced. Western prices jumped as packers clamored for second cuts of Western bands and even took grassy natives. Seldom has the prospect for the breeder at midsummer looked so rosy.

On July 2, when the Lemdine band of Idaho lambs went over the scale at Chicago, \$19 taking the top, \$18 the light end and \$16.40 the feeders, prediction was made that no time this season would fat lambs drop below \$18. Now prediction was never less

what is likely to happen all through the season, especially as the public has a penchant for lean meat.

Trade history shows that after July 4 common lambs sell to distinct advantage. No reason can be assigned for this, but it is a fact. Hot weather may be a factor, but this year there is more reason than usual to expect that the rank and file of the lamb crop will do better than usual. If the fat end is short quality may get a premium, but packers are partial to the "one-piece" system.

Beef restriction means more to the lamb grower than appears on the surface. The government scents beef scarcity. Lamb cannot be used for

Washington does not regard the stock of provisions as excessive. Evidently lamb and mutton will be required to bear the brunt of domestic demand.

This factor has recently developed. Early in June no scarcity of cattle was on the market horizon. In one week Chicago received 84,000 cattle and other markets were equally well supplied. Beef was a drug on the domestic market, apparently, but at the same moment the government could not get the 500@800-pound carcasses it needed to meet obligations to the Allies and feed the army and navy.

When this big beef run was on lambs broke \$2.50 per hundredweight and sheep practically as much, but re-

covery was prompt when beef restriction was ordered. Hotel and restaurant men assert that they will insist on serving pork, lamb and veal, but only 16 per cent of the carcass of a hog is available for fresh meat trade and calves are scarce, the run from the dairy districts having already gone to the shambles.

It is safe to predict a big market for both lamb and mutton. With killers and feeders competing, maintenance of prices will be assured. A \$16.00@16.50 trade in feeding lambs tells its own story. Unless all the signs are awry killers are going to take every lamb fit to bleed unless feeders get into the saddle and take the stuff at better prices than dressed trade will warrant. Packers know to a cent what they are getting for pelts and have only the meat to figure against.

"Everything is twisted around this year," remarked a trader. This is especially applicable to live muttons. The Food Administration has served notice that beef restriction will not be relaxed until September, which insures a good July and August lamb market. If prices are maintained through this period feeders will get busy to insure the contents of their feed lots for the winter.

An interesting situation is developing at the market. It is likely to be followed by other developments on the range as feeders will not sit idly by and see their raw material go to the shambles. Nothing would stir things up at this juncture than a belated feeder trade. Last fall that market went on an \$18-basis and while finishers insist that they will not repeat, a few bell wethers would start a buying rush if they conclude that they have overstayed a low market.

A prominent Colorado feeder was in Chicago early in July looking over the situation, but saying nothing except that he had contracted no lambs and did not intend to do so. He is a man who never has been known to announce his buying policy and a few days later he was seen in Montana.

If this war continues the government will need vast quantities of beef and pork. People will eat lamb and

mutton in such an emergency who have rarely been customers of the sheepman before. Making allowance for pelts, lambs at \$17.00@18.00 per hundredweight are cheap compared with cattle or hogs and government requirements will be a sustaining influence under both.

### SHEEP FOR UPPER PENINSULAR COUNTRY

Chicago, Ill. June 25.—A shipment of 41 double-deck cars of Idaho sheep is being made into Michigan this week. The local representative of the Bureau of Markets has been informed that this shipment consists very largely of yearling ewes, which are to be grazed on the cut-over lands of Upper



Quealy Sheep Co. Rams for the Salt Lake Sale August 27 to 30

Michigan and that it is but one of several large shipments that have been or will be made to that section this season, as a means of increasing sheep and wool production. It has been estimated that 50,000 sheep have been placed on the cut-over lands of Upper Wisconsin during the last year.

### GOOD IDAHO LAMBS

The first week in July James Farmer of Bliss, Idaho, sold on the Omaha market 3,000 Idaho lambs at good prices, both for the feeder and fat ends. The prices realized follow.

1,403 lambs, 69 pounds, at \$18.30.
1,030 lambs, 69 pounds, at \$18.50.
837 lambs, 70 pounds, at \$18.60.
100 lambs, 67 pounds, at \$15.50.
90 lambs, 62 pounds, at \$15.70.
60 lambs, 64 pounds, at \$15.30.

### SHEEP LABOR BEING DRAFTED

Taking a chance on being called hard names, I want to protest against the action of many local boards, defense councils, etc., in classifying as unskilled labor our foremen in the large stock interests in this Western country. Men are unquestionably needed but it seems that the livestock interests are not getting the consideration they deserve. When men of ten to twelve years' experience with livestock are classified as A-1 and dry farmers, who neither own a Liberty Bond or a War Savings Certificate and who waste more wheat by planting than they get at harvest time, are classified in III and IV, the remark of a prominent business man that many boards seem to be trying harder to make friends than soldiers seems especially pertinent.

We are asked to produce wool and meat, to buy Liberty Bonds and War Savings Stamps, but the men we most need are taken from us. I had the unfortunate experience of losing two men I could least afford to lose. I wanted to keep one of them until September first until I got my lambs shipped and the outfit cut down so that I could handle it. I was told by the secretary of the local defense council that the Federal Employment Bureau had 250 men all listed and guaranteed by former employers and that I could easily replace my men. I have not found a man yet to replace one of them, and believe without any exaggeration that I have lost 10 per cent of my lambs through carelessness, due to losses and mixups, which I have not been able to handle as they should have been handled.

Nor do I think mine is an isolated case. I venture the assertion that as a general thing our losses will average double the usual percentage and our expenses are something fearful.

With wages from \$75 to \$125 a month—I have heard of the latter price being paid where the grower could not help himself—and with all other expenses out of sight, I for one fail to see where the business can survive, not due to expenses but to



losses and the unfortunate labor situation.

I have talked with many of the larger growers—those lucky enough to have Spanish partners, have been but little affected, as their employes are not subject to draft, but the all-American outfits are having hard sledding. However, if our local misfortunes provide the men to win the war, we can put up with them, but a little more judgment by local boards regarding the business is certainly needed.

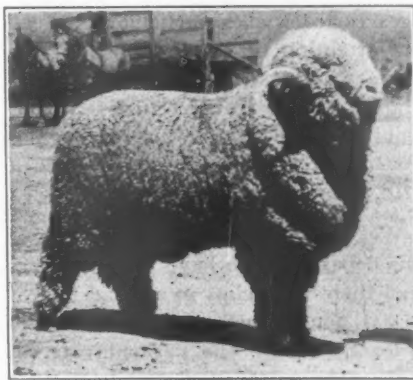
I would respectfully refer them to the fact that the actual handling of a range business is a single man's job. It is also a young man's job. I have tried boys and I have tried old men and have paid dearly for so doing. Neither one understands or appreciates the importance of staying on the job. Nor can women be used, as in many other trades and professions, but I have seen young men holding down jobs in the different activities whose work could easily be done by women, and who themselves would look well in khaki.

I suppose it is extremely easily to find an excuse to stay at home, but running a pool hall, selling automobiles or insurance and working on a Liberty Loan or Red Cross drive to ease your conscience is not helping a h— of a lot to win the war, and before sitting on a defense council as judge and jury of the men who are doing something on the producing line, think whether you are qualified. It is unfortunate that the age limit for the draft was not placed at 18 to 45, and a rigid investigation conducted as to the worth or worthlessness of every able-bodied citizen.

We are having extremely dry weather and our lambs are not weighing as they should. I went East with my first shipment of lambs and while I had the hardest trip I ever experienced, it was quite a vacation when compared to trying to run sheep at home. It seems to me unfortunate that livestock is not given some little consideration by the railroad interests. Time and time again we ran on to a

yardmaster who seemed to give the preference to government wool and government lumber. That had to go, it made little difference whether the livestock moved or not. Just how urgent the demand for lumber is, I am not in a position to judge, but if I am rightly informed there is enough wool in storage to at least last a month or so, but if the time limit was running short and you wanted a little lighter train to make the next feeding place, the yardmaster would seemingly consider you almost pro-German if you suggested taking off a little dead freight from the train. "Government wool and government lumber"—that has to move.

I had the misfortune to lose 20 head of lambs at Montpelier, Pasture No. 3,



C. N. Stillman Stud Ram at Sigurd, Utah

practically every one shipping at that time lost sheep both at Montpelier and Laramie. I think the loss sufficiently serious to justify the government in making an investigation of the causes. Personally I am inclined to think the deaths were due to water founder, but many growers blame the alkali. I noticed my sheep eating alkali, but they could not have been salt-hungry as they were salted just three days previous. They were kept off water for a couple of hours after unloading to give them as good a fill of grass as possible, but that did not seem to help much. Any information regarding possible prevention of losses like the above mentioned would be appreciated by shippers.

There are some genuine cranks

among the conductors and brakemen one encounters on the different divisions. A few of them go by the Use Book. You cannot stand up when the train is in motion, you cannot go on the rear platform for a breath of air, you cannot do anything you want to do. Perhaps they are justified in forbidding such goings on, but on the next division you strike a human being, who has not a kick in him, and the difference cannot help but be remarked, and somehow he seems to get along just as well and invariably you find that the latter crew has ice in the water cooler, which is more than many of the divisions we traveled over provided. We seldom managed to make feeding points in much less than the 36 hours the law allowed. At Grand Island we had 8½ hours to go on, and this is something of our experience.

Stockman at the freight office window to young gentleman very busy inside: "When does the stock train to Fremont go out?" No response, young gent very busy.

Stockman again: "Excuse me, but when does the stock train go out?" Another wait, young gent still very busy.

"Say, friend, when does the stock train go out?"

"It don't go out."

Stockman looks at his watch—27½ hours out of Laramie.

Stockman: "It don't go out. Do you mean to say we have to unload here?"

Young gent: "Yes, that's it."

Stockman: "But we have 8½ hours left to go on."

Young Gent: "That makes no difference. Our orders are to unload you. There is no train called till 9:30." It was now 6 p. m.

Stockman: "But I was not to blame for that, just why was there not a crew to take us out on time?"

Young Gent: "Our orders are to unload you."

Stockman (getting warm): "The h— they are."

Young Gent: "Don't jump on me, go to the yardmaster." And to the

yardmaster the stockman goes.

Yardmaster: "Nothing doing. You unload here."

Stockman: "Can I use your phone?"

Dispatcher is called up and he is more reasonable, is afraid they cannot be taken out, but will see what he can do. Stockman explains it will mean extra feed and extra shrink on his stuff and would like to go on. As a last resort he appeals to headquarters over the long distance phone and finds the officials there still more reasonable. In the long run he gets to Fremont.

Invariably that is the case. If stockmen are reasonable and justified in their wants, the higher you get with railroad officials, the better treatment you obtain. The clerk in the freight office owns the road as far as the next division point on both sides of his office. The yardmaster owns the whole system within the yard limits, the U. P. cannot run without him at that particular point. The dispatcher begins to be accommodating and to appreciate the stockmen's difficulties, and the general freight agent appreciates the fact that stockmen are human, that, like him they have difficulties to contend with. If he cannot do anything for them, he explains why, and a little explanation goes a long way.

Had the young clerk in the first place acted with common decency and explained why the train crew could not be called until 9:30, the chances are the stockman would have unloaded without a complaint of any kind, but to be told to do a certain thing without any explanation gets next to one's temper. No one in charge of livestock likes to lie over for hours at different points, but if such stops are unavoidable, why not tell him so. Not 10 per cent of the under officials with the railroad think it worth while to explain a long stop—perhaps not 10 per cent of the stops can be explained.

HUGH SPROAT, Idaho.

### ANXIOUS TO BUY FEEDERS

Commission houses have been importuned recently for money where-with to buy feeding sheep and lambs.

Money is tight in the country and it promises to be only those whose credit is good being able to get it. With feeding lambs selling at \$15.75@16.40, yearlings \$12@13 and wethers, \$10.50 @12, a disposition to borrow to make purchases indicates country sentiment.

Montana reports are that \$13 per hundredweight has been bid for bands of lambs practically all feeders. Inquiry is developing and it is probable that a trade will be started before September as Iowa feeders are anxious to know where lambs to fill cornfields are coming from.

### POOLING BY GROWERS

#### IS ADVISED

To All Wool Growers:

The wool division of the War Industries Board wishes particularly to call the attention of all wool growers in fleece wool sections to the last paragraph on page 3 of the enclosed pamphlet containing government regulations for handling the wool clip of 1918.

We wish to emphasize the desire of this department to have wool growers pool their wool clips in carload lots of 16,000 pounds, whenever possible, in order to secure the carload rate on wool. However, they may pool their lots in any quantity, but when pools are of less than 16,000 pounds in weight it will be necessary for them to pay the less than carload rate. The wool so pooled may be shipped to an approved dealer in any approved distributing center east of the point where wool originates. By pooling their wool the growers save the necessity of paying any commission or handling charge at all to local dealers. Where this plan is adopted the growers constituting the pool should get a representative of the house to which the wool is shipped, or someone else with a knowledge of grades, to go over the pooled wool in order to determine how the proceeds should be distributed to the growers, according to grade. All pools should be consigned as one lot, so that it will be necessary for the clerk of the pool to make individual

settlements with the growers when the check in settlement for the wool in the pool is received from the approved dealer in the distributing center.

All regular wool dealers in cities designated by this department as distributing centers have been issued permits by the wool division, War Industries Board, to warehouse and grade wool under government regulations. After grading, the wool will be valued by government appraisers and returns made to growers accordingly.

LEWIS PENWELL,

Chief of Wool Division, War Industries Board.

### MORE UTAH AND NEVADA

#### WOOLS APPRAISED

We herewith report the following appraisement for Utah and Nevada wools in the Boston market. These wools were appraised in the original bags not graded.

Fine and fine medium original Utah—24 bags, 57¾c; 57 bags, 59½c; 51 bags, 63c; 97 bags, 61¼c; 19 bags, 66½c; 69 bags, 56c; 54 bags, 61½c; 25 bags, 61¼c; 53 bags, 66½c; 19 bags, 61¼c; 28 bags, 63c; 77 bags, 61¼c; 111 bags, 63c; 82 bags, 61¼c; 37 bags, 63c; 57 bags, 63c; 78 bags, 63c; 44 bags, 63c; 28 bags, 61¼c; 24 bags, 59½c; 51 bags, 57¾c; 97 bags, 63c; 102 bags, 59½c; 67 bags, 59½c; 59 bags, 61¼c; 189 bags, 64½c; 117 bags, 56c; 30 bags, 54½c; 53 bags, 56c; 88 bags, 54½c; 53 bags, 51¼c; 82 bags, 57¾c.

Short) original Nevada—98 bags, 58¼c; 82 bags, 48¼c.

Fine and fine medium Nevada—27 bags, 56c.

### OREGON LAMBS AT \$19.25

A deck of 70-pound Oregon lambs, shipped by Robert Stanfield, made \$19.25 on the Chicago market July 3. City butchers, who usually stick to natives, bought them.

America's greatest sheep show will be the Salt Lake Ram Sale. You can't afford to miss it.

## MOVING SHEEP TO MICHIGAN

"We intend to ascertain if sheep raising is possible on the cutover lands of Michigan," said L. H. Scobey of Stevens & Scobey of Elder, N. M., who have recently moved 18,000 ewes and wethers to Manistee and Wexford Counties in the Wolverine state. This move was necessitated by drouth, which has left the flocks of the southern half of New Mexico, other than in the Pecos Valley, in distress. Mortality among lambs has been serious and thousands of mature sheep have perished.

"We intend to give Michigan a 5-year trial," said Scobey. "Feed appears to be plentiful as we have contracted all the hay we need for next winter at \$12.50 per ton. We figure that it will be necessary to feed 130 days. On that basis it will be profitable to raise lambs. The situation in New Mexico is deplorable and we had to make this venture or sacrifice our holdings. Michigan may not be a sheep country, but we are going to find out."

Scobey went into the venture with caution. He determined that the clovers and grasses were nourishing, that there were no predatory animals to harry sheep and that public sentiment favored the industry. Meetings were called in the small towns adjacent to the tract of 75,000 acres his firm secured to ask co-operation.

"If you people are going to keep a swarm of dogs in town to raid our flocks, we might as well not start," he said. "Dogs and sheep do not mix satisfactorily, at least not to the sheepman. Which is it to be?"

Without dissent they decided on sheep and a \$10 municipal tax was imposed on the canine population, with a promise that it would be enforced or the canine population wiped out.

"If we can get Western sheepmen to settle up this country we will be prosperous," said a banker. "For years we have been endeavoring to induce settlers to come in. By strenuous effort we made some progress, but as a rule, the newcomers were foreigners lacking capital and unused

to our soil or climate. Most of them scored failure at the outset and disappeared. A few held their ground until the rising tide of wages, due to the war, induced them to abandon their embryo farms on which they were barely existing and hike to the towns. If the sheepman is able to develop the country, he will stay."

This is the reason why a Western sheepman gets a warm reception when he talks of locating thereabouts. He can have all the lands he requires or is capable of stocking on practically any terms he likes to name. The Stevens & Scobey tract of 75,000 acres costs nothing the first year and the two years following only tax payment is required. At the expiration of five years, by which time they will have determined whether the venture is a success or a failure, they have an option to purchase the whole tract at \$4.50 per acre. For years land owners in Michigan and Wisconsin have held these tracts at inflated prices while settlers have gone westward. Since the war broke out few of them have even had a bid and payment of taxes has become ruinous. Individuals and companies carrying these large tracts of cutover land have had an opportunity to realize that they were land poor and they want to get out. They can give the sheepman easy terms on part of their holdings to invest the balance with an intrinsic value it has heretofore lacked. Food may be high, but many a long day will elapse before settlers will tackle the job of clearing these areas; obviously it is a grazing proposition.

"We are going to save something in the matter of losses by predatory animals," said Scobey, "and if we fatten sheep or raise lambs we will be close to a market. For the present we intend to herd, but if success is attained, the entire tract will be fenced, eliminating the expense of herding. Sheds for lambing will be inexpensive."

Other Western sheepmen, some from Idaho, are looking over the proposition, mainly with the object of summer grazing. Thousands of thin Western yearlings and wethers have been thrown on to this grass and are re-

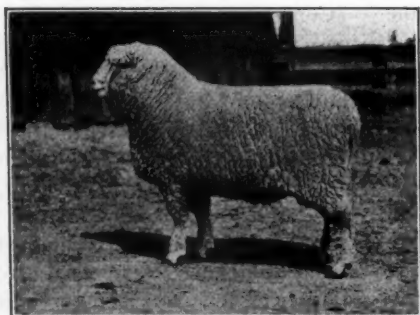
ported to be doing well, but that it is an experiment is admitted and results will be awaited with interest.

Concerning conditions in New Mexico, Scobey said: "Both cattle and sheepmen have been hit hard. Outside the Pecos Valley the whole country south of Albuquerque is in the throes of probably the worst drouth on record. Mortality has been heavy and few lambs have been raised. Sheep have died by the thousand in transit, conditions being aggravated by bad runs, over ten days being required to make the trip from our range to Michigan. After the first five days sheep die off fast. On the range skinning wagons have been busy constantly and as it was like a house on fire with no insurance, bargains were to be had, thin ewes offered at \$7 per head finding no takers. Everybody wanted to get rid of ewes and lambs to carry over dry stuff and have only one mouth to fill. In the mountain regions of the north where they had snow and some rain conditions are better, but the lamb crop is short everywhere."

## IMPORTED SHEEP FOR THE SALT LAKE SALE

A representative of the National Wool Growers Association inspected the sheep which Mr. H. L. Finch recently imported from Great Britain for the Salt Lake Ram Sale. This party reports the Hampshires, both ewes and rams, as comprising one of the best lots ever brought to this country. Among the rams will be found several very choice stud rams and the 25 ewes are the best we have seen imported from England. In the Cotswolds Mr. Finch has imported some very choice individuals. Several stud rams will be found in this lot fit to head our best flocks. We think it is a long time since any bunch of Cotswolds so uniformly good as this has been brought into this country. These sheep have cost Mr. Finch a great deal of money, both in the purchase price and in the importation of them, but most of them are excellent individuals and we believe they will be appreciated by range sheepmen.





PANAMA

## Panamas *and* Hampshires



HAMPSHIRE

*We offer for sale a large number of Yearling Panama Rams. We believe this ram is giving better satisfaction than any other cross bred ram. Year after year we sell them to the sheep men in Idaho.*

*In Hampshires we offer a large number of Yearling Rams and February Ram Lambs.*

*We invite you to visit our flocks.*

## Laidlaw & Brockie

Muldoon, Idaho

**SHEEP**

**SHEEP**

**SHEEP**

**We Have Handled Through Our  
Office During the Past Eight  
Months Nearly 100,000 Sheep**

**The United States Government Demands We Produce  
All the Meat and Wool Possible**

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There is a great demand for Breeding Ewes and we offer the following:

**40,000 Good Young Rambouillet Dry Breeding Ewes**

Shear from seven to ten pounds. Will sell on contract for August and September delivery.

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**60,000 Good Young Mexican Breeding Ewes**

These ewes are smaller and do not shear as much as our native ewes, but make better mothers and raise a larger percentage of lambs, and when bred to good American bucks produce nice trim lambs that top all markets.

---

We also have a large string of Mexican goats—Browsers—can fill contracts from 2,000 to 20,000 on short notice.

**We will be glad to give full information upon request. We  
can fill any size order. Your Correspondence Solicited.**

References: El Paso Bank & Trust Co., and  
Union Bank & Trust Co., El Paso, Texas.

**Pitman Live Stock Company**

Rooms 8 and 9 Morehouse Block

El Paso, Texas

# Butterfield Live Stock Co., Ltd.

Breeders of High-Class Registered and Pure Bred Sheep

**Rambouillets**

**Hampshires**

**Lincolns**



Group of Registered Rambouillet Rams of right type and quality—Photo taken May 19, 1918.

With present prevailing high cost of producing both Wool and Mutton it will pay you better than ever before to use the best breeding stock obtainable.



Group of Registered Hampshire Rams of right type and quality—Photo taken May 19, 1918.

Inspection and Correspondence Invited

**BUTTERFIELD LIVE STOCK COMPANY, LTD.**  
**WEISER, IDAHO**



# **Rambouillets—Rambouillets**

## **EWES AND RAMS**

**1000 Yearling Rambouillet Range Rams**

**1200 Yearling Rambouillet Ewes**

These yearlings are out of pure bred Rambouillet Ewes and by Registered Rams. They are large and smooth and show exceptional wool qualities.

**2000 Pure Bred Rambouillet Ewes**

From two to four years, with lambs by their side. Lambs all by Registered Rams

**1000 Delaine-Merino Ewes**

From two to five years old

**75 Registered Rambouillet Ewes**

**100 Registered Delaine-Merino Ewes**

**100 Registered Rambouillet Rams**

**50 Registered Delaine-Merino Rams**

**WILL SELL IN CAR LOAD LOTS OR  
THE ENTIRE LOT**

# **Baldwin Sheep Company**

**HAY CREEK, OREGON**

# *“TO ERR IS HUMAN”*

But you cannot make any mistake when  
you market your

## *Sheep and Lambs*

through the “old reliable”—the firm  
of eleven houses

# Clay, Robinson & Co.

## Live Stock Commission

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A New Zealand Romney

**Lincolns  
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**Rams  
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**Get Your Order in Early**

**H. STANLEY COFFIN, N. YAKIMA  
Washington**

**Cotswolds      Cotswolds      Cotswolds**  
**FOR 1918**

**We Are Now Offering For Sale**

**700 Registered Cotswold  
Yearling Range Rams**

**A FEW STUD RAMS**

No Cotswold Flock in America has equaled our show and sale record in 1917. It remains for us alone to do that.



A Few of Our Stud Rams—Photo Taken March 20, 1918.

**DESERET SHEEP COMPANY      BOISE  
IDAHO**



## When the War Shall Cease

**And Normal Conditions** again prevail, market values will adjust themselves as the law of supply and demand dictates. The Wool Grower, however, may feel assured of a continued broad demand for his products, since the curtailed range practically prevents an abnormal overproduction.

**The Unusual Demand** for meat and wool at the present time makes it, not only a Patriotic Duty for sheepmen to increase their production to its fullest capacity, but is likewise a sound business investment.

**The Satisfactory Outlook** may well be increased by the knowledge that whatever the market,—full values may be secured through the intelligent co-operation of a Reliable Marketing Agency, whose Ability is Widely Known and Recognized by the Western Sheepmen.

**Their Sales Record** not only show highest sales on Fed and Range lambs for the Season, but, what is more important, their daily Sales Record, shows a consistency in securing highest market values that will bear your closest scrutiny.

**Your Welfare Is Theirs**, for upon their ability to serve you Honestly and Efficiently depend their continued success. How well they have served others and Can Serve You, if unknown, can best be told by many of your neighboring sheepmen, who consign their shipments direct to

## W. R. Smith & Son

*"Who Handle Nothing But Sheep"*

Union Stock Yards

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## Everything In Salt

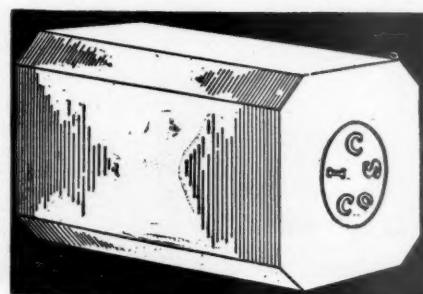


Table Salt, Dairy Salt, Hide Salt, No. 1 Salt, Pickle Salt, Mined Rock Salt, No. 2 Sheep Salt and especially the famous sulphurized rock salt of which we were the originators.

*We never lose a customer because we give quality and accord honorable treatment. We are in business to stay.*

## Inland Crystal Salt Company

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

# NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

Published Monthly by the National Wool Growers Association Company, (Incorporated)

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EDITOR - - - S. W. McCLURE  
Salt Lake City, Utah

## ASSOCIATE EDITORS

F. A. ELLENWOOD - - - Red Bluff, California  
ROSCOE WOOD - - - Douglas, Wyoming  
J. E. POOLE - - - Chicago, Illinois

## AMERICANS

For many years the United States has been the haven for the agitator and dissatisfied of every land. Its doors have been opened wide and all invited to enter and no questions asked, except of the Chinese. The soap-box orator, the socialist and the anarchist have been given free rein, allowed to obstruct our street corners, denounce our laws and system of government and teach false doctrines to our people. Politicians have catered to them and office holders have condoned their teachings. All this has been done in the name of liberty—that overworked idol of those who seek only license. We have sought quantity in population rather than quality.

The present war, if it shall accomplish nothing more, has at least awakened a large part of our people to the realization that the time has come to Americanize America; that certain people are unsuited to our form of government and that closer scrutiny must be given to all who seek admittance at our gates. No one should be allowed to come here unless he believes in a Republican form of government and agrees to abide by its principles. Agitators of all kinds must be excluded and publications that preach un-American doctrines must be forever suppressed.

The American people must now recognize that certain nationalities are

## THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

incapable of self-government and there is no place for them under our flag. In the practice of medicine a large class of people are found who while perfectly well imagine there is something wrong with them. These are known as neurasthenics. There are whole races of people who are political neurasthenics. They are against the existing order of things regardless of whether that order be right or wrong. The Russian is typical of this class. The socialist belongs to it—if you gave him socialism, he would want anarchy. If you gave him anarchy, he would demand something worse. The socialists in Germany are against the German government while the socialists outside of Germany are mostly pro-German. They are against whatever is. A nation that has been absorbing these disturbing elements for a century cannot always survive. We have reached the point where all our people must be Americanized and that portion which cannot stand that process should be deported while there is yet time.

## A GOOD LAMB MARKET

The market for range lambs has opened on a satisfactory basis and every factor indicates it should remain on that basis. So far very few feeder lambs have been contracted on the range and this indeed is fortunate for the range sheepman. Four years out of five the breeder loses money by contracting his lambs, but this year he will ship them to market and get their full value.

Those with feeder lambs need not be worried about the demand for them. Eastern farmers have lots of grass and the government reports a bumper corn crop in sight. Top cattle are selling around 18 cents and will continue to be high. Hogs are bringing around 18 cents and the government is under obligations to keep them on that level. The lamb crop in Texas, New Mexico and Arizona is very short and farmers will be in the market for thousands of ewe lambs. Any time that packer prices sag the farmer will take so many lambs that

the prices will rise again. All these conditions make for a good lamb market and we venture the prediction that good feeder lambs will net the growers around 14 cents on the range. Let us not be alarmed about contracting, for there is an assured demand on all of the big markets. The trains still run.

## THE SALT LAKE RAM SALE

Preparations for holding the Third Annual Ram Sale at Salt Lake City are well under way and the State Fair grounds are being put in shape to handle the sheep better than at either of the preceding sales. The entries for this sale total 5,000 head of rams and ewes and we believe that every sheep entered will be on hand. The writer has visited several of the flocks to be sent to this sale and can frankly assure those interested that the sheep will be the best, taken as a whole, ever offered at auction in America. Among the entries we have seen many outstanding individuals fit to head the best flocks in the world. We anticipate a good attendance at this sale and while prices may be no higher than last year, better sheep in many cases will be obtained.

## MANY BREEDING FLOCK FAILURES

It is axiomatic that experience is essential to success with sheep. This is being exemplified by heavy losses of stock by improper feeding. Commission house correspondence tells the story eloquently. Last fall thousands of ewes were taken out of the central markets and allowed to eat frosted corn, the result being a small lamb crop, not to speak of mortality among ewes. Feeding silage not in the best of condition has also caused loss.

Putting the farm sheep business on a prosperous basis requires more than investment in ewes and care is the factor of primary importance.

America's greatest sheep show will be the Salt Lake Ram Sale. You can't afford to miss it.

## The June Lamb Market

By J. E. Poole

Early July found the lamb market in healthy condition after a somewhat tempestuous June. Fat sheep were adversely influenced by weather conditions, but all kinds of breeding and feed stock were wanted, a feature of the month being heavy shipments to the country. Supply was liberal at all markets, a run from below the Ohio river and another from Idaho, Oregon and California showing up. Idaho lambs were good, but California stuff was badly dried out, feeders taking much of it. Colorado stuff was cleaned up and practically the last of the winter feeding disappeared early in the month. Fat sheep encountered the usual vicissitudes.

Development of spring lamb trade was a feature of the month. The Tennessee crop was depleted during June, Nashville being practically out of business as a primary receiving point by July, but the Kentucky crop showed up late, the bulk of it being still in growers' hands at the end of June. At the high time native spring lambs sold at \$20.50, but on the final session \$18.75 took the best, \$19 being paid on the first session of July. Most of the good choice lambs sold during the month at \$18.50@20.00. Distinction must be made between winter-fed and spring lambs during June, as the trade does not rate last year's crop as yearlings until July 1. The California delegation sold at \$16@19, with only second cuts below \$17. At Omaha \$20.50 was paid for Western spring lambs on the high spot.

During the first week of the month prices advanced 50@75 cents on a light run, spring lambs not having started and only a little fed stuff being available. Last year's lambs sold largely at \$17@18, with springers at \$17@19, wethers \$11@12, yearlings \$14.50@15.50 and ewes \$14@15. Yearling ewes went to breeders at \$17@18 with twos and threes at \$17@17.25 and aged stuff at \$14@15. Demand for breeding ewes was urgent from all sources, one shipment of yearlings being made from Omaha at \$18.75 with

the bulk at \$17@18.

The second week witnessed another light supply, clipped lambs of last year's crop advancing 25 cents to \$18.25 with the bulk between that figure and \$17.50, heavy clipped lambs selling down to \$16.50, as weight was unpopular. Good to choice spring lambs went to a \$20@20.50 basis, this being the high spot of the month. Good to choice wethers sold at \$14.75@15, yearlings \$15@15.50 and ewes anywhere from \$10 to \$14 according to weight. Yearling ewes were taken by breeders at \$17@18, with twos and threes at \$17@17.50. All kinds of feeders were scarce.

The third week brought in a lot of Southern stuff and excited a demoralizing influence. Sheep and yearlings lost 50 cents and lambs anywhere from 75 cents to \$1. The top on spring lambs was \$19.25 with the bulk at \$18.50@19.50. Packers figured that they had the trade cornered and dictated terms owing to the fact that they had Southern stuff for bear ammunition. A few loads of California lambs sold during the week at \$19.85 with the feeder end at \$16. Good to choice yearlings changed hands at \$14@14.50, wethers \$14@14.25 and ewes \$11@12. Feeders held about steady, few being on the market.

The final week witnessed a heavy run and lower prices early, but trade recuperated toward the close, finishing prices being but 50 cents lower for the week. Choice Idaho lambs recovered to \$18.75, with the bulk of spring lambs at \$17.50@18.50. Good to choice shorn lambs were worth \$16@17; yearlings, \$15.50@16.50; wethers, \$13@13.75, and ewes, \$11@12. Yearling breeding ewes sold at \$17.25@18, with aged stock anywhere from \$12@17. Feeding wethers went to the country at \$12, yearlings, \$13@13.50, and lambs, \$15.50@16.

Late in the month a lot of Western wethers showed up at the market that were not fit to kill and went to feeders at \$11.50@12, with some plain kinds at \$10@10.50. All this stuff was in

excellent demand as grass was plentiful and feeders scented the possibility of cheap gains. A few carloads of ewes with lambs at their side sold at \$20.

Taking the month as a whole most of the good to choice spring lambs sold at \$18.50@20, with culls at \$12@16, one bunch of thin California stock being taken out at \$9. Springers direct from California sold at \$13@19, but only second cuts had to take less than \$17. Most of the Idaho lambs sold at \$18.10@19.85, with seconds to killers at \$15.75@16.75, few good ones taking less than \$18.40.

Few good lambs of last year's crop arrived late in the month. The best price on natives was \$18 and on fed Westerns, \$18.25, one lot of Colorados selling at \$17.25. At the end of the month last year's lambs were quotable nominally up to \$17, but \$14.50@16 took most of a somewhat indifferent offering.

A few yearlings sold at \$15@16, but quality was poor and grassy stuff had to be content with \$12@13. One string of California yearlings made \$13.50 and \$14 took good Idahos.

The best Western wethers were 2-year-olds, for which \$15.25 was paid. All through the month aged sheep were scarce, the first Washingtons of the season making \$13@13.50, with a string from Oregon at \$12@13.50. The best native ewes sold at \$15 with Westerns at \$14.95, but \$11@12 took the bulk, a lot of low grade ewes below \$10.

Comparative prices at the 1st of June and July follow:

	June	July
Spring lambs	\$18.50@19.50	\$18.00@19.00
Shorn lambs	16.50@17.75	15.00@17.00
Wethers	14.00@15.00	12.00@13.00
Yearlings	14.50@15.50	13.00@14.50
Ewes	13.50@14.75	10.00@12.00
Bucks	11.00@13.50	8.50@9.50
Feeding lambs	16.50@17.25	15.50@16.50
Breeding ewes	14.00@18.00	12.00@13.00

The Southern lamb run was a disappointment to packers and prevented them from holding the market down as they had intended. It enabled Idaho



shippers to get much better prices than would have been possible otherwise. Demand for feeders was also a bullish factor.

The month took \$2.50@2.75 per hundredweight from values of the bulk of sheep, light weights not showing it. Lambs were subjected to wide fluctuations and sold about 75 cents lower than during May. Spreads were wide as quality received recognition.

The situation at the end of the first half of the year is favorable to growers. That feeders will be in the market right along needs no assertion and it is also certain that demand for breeding ewes will be in evidence at all times. Native lambs are the usual poor lot and ewes will not be marketed.

All things considered June trade was satisfactory. There were several bad breaks, but prices averaged high. Spring lambs did better than the trade expected and the dressed market was in much better condition than a year ago.

June top and average prices for shorn lambs at Chicago:

June	Top	Average
1918	\$18.50	\$16.85
1917	18.50	15.25
1916	12.25	9.55
1915	10.85	9.20
1914	9.60	7.95
1913	8.00	6.85
1912	9.25	6.90
1911	7.65	6.10
1910	9.10	7.60
1910	9.10	7.60

Weekly prices of shorn lambs for the year to date:

Week Endng—	Top	Average
January 5	\$17.25	\$16.85
January 15	18.00	17.35
January 19	18.00	17.40
January 26	17.85	17.00
February 2	17.85	17.25
February 9	17.85	17.00
February 16	17.50	16.35
February 23	16.75	16.00
March 2	17.50	16.60
March 9	18.05	17.25
March 16	18.50	17.60
March 23	18.75	17.70
March 30	19.50	17.60
April 6	21.00	18.60
April 13	21.10	19.10
April 27	22.10	19.75
April 30	21.75	19.50
May 4	21.50	18.50
May 11	21.25	18.35

May 18	20.50	17.90
May 25	20.90	18.10
June 1	20.00	17.30
June 8	18.00	17.40
June 15	18.50	17.15
June 22	18.50	16.65
June 29	18.00	16.25

Range at which the bulk of sheep and spring lambs sold during June:

Week Ending—	Top	Bulk
Lambs		
June 8	\$18.00	\$17.00@17.75
June 15	18.50	16.50@17.75
June 22	18.50	16.00@17.25
June 29	18.00	16.00@16.50
Sheep		
June 8	\$15.25	\$14.00@15.00
June 15	15.00	14.00@14.50
June 22	14.00	12.50@13.50
June 29	14.00	11.00@13.00

Average prices of sheep and shorn lambs by weeks:

Week Ending—	Sheep	Lambs
June 15	14.25	17.15
June 22	13.00	16.25
June 29	12.00	16.25
June 8	\$14.50	\$17.40

### FROM NORTHERN NEW MEXICO.

The spring clip of wool for this part of the country has turned out to be of very good quality this season and has been shipped out to Uncle Sam to Boston. We have had very favorable weather for lambing and on the average beat 75 per cent, some herds located in good places going over 90 per cent. We have had several good rains since, which has helped the business along. The grass is growing well and if the weather continues favorable we expect good results for heavy lambs when ready for market or the feed lots.

We have had some drawbacks in getting sufficient help during lambing

season and shearing time. This shortage of men may work considerable hardship in the future and is liable to put some fellows out of business. From best information obtainable I learned while staying a few days at Pagosa Springs, Colo., that the percentage of lambs around there averages about 75 per cent or better. Before our herds came back to the mountains they were bothered a good deal by coyotes and other wild animals, killing some ewes and lambs. We are in hopes that with the combined efforts of the government and sheepmen we shall finally get rid of them.

WM. KINDERMAN, New Mexico.

### CHICAGO, JULY 10

Sheep—Receipts, 6,000; sheep, steady; lambs, strong to 15c higher than yesterday; lambs, choice and prime, \$18.85@19.25; medium and good, \$18.00@18.85; culls, \$13.00@16.00; ewes, choice and prime, \$13.00@13.35; medium and good, \$10.50@13.00; culls, \$5.00@9.50.

### DROUTH DISLODGES EWES

An early summer run of ewes from the drouth sections of the Southwest has transferred about 50,000 head to Michigan, Wisconsin and other similar territory. One band of 10,000 head of grade Rambouillets went direct to Michigan. They were mostly yearlings and sold at \$14@16 per head.

Meet at the Ram Sale in Salt Lake City, August 27 to 30.

### ARIZONA SHEEP AND CATTLE RANCH FOR SALE

Those interested write P. O. Box 352, Willcox, Arizona.

### MONTANA SHEEP RANCH

500-acre ranch partly seeded to alfalfa—good water rights—ample range for 3000 to 5000 sheep—3000 four-year-old ewes with the ranch. For particulars address

W. C. ORR, Red Rock, Montana.

## **SHEEPMEN**

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**Estate of Marcus Daly**

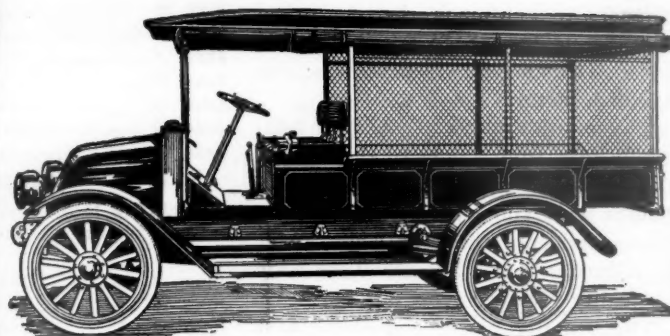
Having completed the sale of their lands, now offer for sale their remaining division headquarters ranch, comprising 2,000 acres of their choice irrigated land. This land will grow anything that can be grown in the West. Will put up better than 2,000 tons hay. Located within five miles of Government Forest Reserve of 1,500 square miles. Abundance of the finest summer range. Plenty of water all the year, both for stock and irrigation.

Fine set of buildings, which could not be put up today for less than \$25,000, comprising house, bunkhouse, horse and cattle barn, implement shed, two feed barns 350 feet long, blacksmith shop, garage, hog department for 1,000 head.

Buildings located only 1½ miles from loading station and town of Hamilton on N. P. Ry. Grammar and high school at Hamilton. Electric light and city water on ranch. This ranch is especially adapted to the raising of thoroughbred cattle or sheep.

Price \$75 per acre, \$30,000 cash, balance in 10 years at 6 per cent. To anyone familiar with the Daly Stock Ranch, on which \$3,000,000 was spent, further comment is unnecessary. Map and photos furnished on request.

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**BITTER ROOT STOCK FARM**  
**HAMILTON, MONT.**



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**NOBLE MOTOR CAR COMPANY,**

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**GOODING MOTOR CO.,**

Gooding, Burley, Twin Falls and Buhl.

**UINTA ELEVATOR & MILLING COMPANY,**

Evanston, Wyoming.

**VALUING TERRITORY WOOLS**

The Wool Administrator has issued the following notice to dealers regarding appraisal of 1918 wools:

"Plans having been completed for valuing the 1918 wools, dealers are requested to keep the office of the Wool Administrator advised as to the amount and description of wools they have received, also as to when they will be ready for examination. In order that there may be no delay and the time of the committee used to the best advantage, it is requested that those in charge of displaying the wools use every precaution against notifying the committee until the wools are properly placed for inspection. In this connection, in order to protect the interests of the growers as well as the government, favorable opportunity should be afforded for examination, with the privilege of viewing, if necessary, a further quantity of any lot desired.

"Wools that are ordinarily sold in original bags may be presented in this form to the committee. Wools that are somewhat uneven, but still may be fairly considered as satisfactory to the manufacturer in the original bags, may be passed upon by the committees. Uneven wools are to be graded, and it is urged that work on grading suitable lines be started at once, in order that the mills may have the opportunity of securing the various grades at the earliest possible moment. Joseph Wing will act as chairman of the valuation committee working in Boston, and detailed information regarding various matters may be referred to him."

**IN THE COLORADO NARROW GAUGE COUNTRY**

Chet Blake, who has covered the Western country for several years in the interest of one of the railroads, writes from Dolores that cattle and sheep in that section were put into the high country earlier than usual this spring, and that stock will commence moving to market three or four weeks earlier out of that territory this fall as

a result. The car situation will be easier for shippers, as the movement will be distributed over a longer period. There will be a liberal movement of both cattle and sheep out of that country this year.—J. A. R.

**IDAHO SHEEP TO MICHIGAN**

J. L. Gray of Buhl, Idaho, recently shipped 8,000 ewes and their lambs from Rogerson, Idaho, to the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. These are mostly aged ewes, which were lambd out in April; the present intention is to market the lambs in September and later to also market the ewes. This experiment, for shipping sheep to the East to be handled in large bands is still an experiment, will be watched with much interest, as many Western sheepmen are looking for a new range country.—E. R. M.

**Colorado Hampshires**

I offer for this season 75 Registered Hampshire Ram Lambs—big, strong, hardy fellows.

Also 75 Registered Hampshire Ewes 1 to 4 years old. Also 50 Unregistered Hampshire Ewes.

**A. W. RUCKER**  
MT. MORRISON, COLO.

**IDAHO HAMPSHIRE**

I offer 300 head of Purebred Hampshire Ram Lambs. These rams were summered in the Sawtooth mountains and are big, sound and hearty.

I also offer 150 Hampshire Ewe Lambs.

**JOHN R. SPENCER**  
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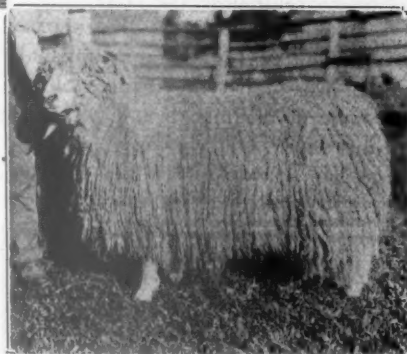
30 head Yearling Hampshire range rams.

200 head Lamb Hampshire range rams.

J. J. CRANER, Corinne, Utah.

**H. L. Finch**  
Soda Springs, Idaho

Woolgrower and Importer



The best in Cotswolds, Hampshires, Lincolns and Shropshires.

A rare opportunity for American breeders to secure stud sheep from the most noted English flocks. My 1918 importation (now ready for inspection), was drafted from the flocks of Flower, Waters, Ismay, Hulse, Jervoise, Cooper, Welch, Twolby, Garne, Newman, Houlton, Swanwick, Nicholson, Berry and others.

Correspondence and inspection invited.

Sam Stoddard, Shepherd.

**RAMS Hampshires RAMS**

We offer for 1918 a large number of pure bred

**Hampshire Ram Lambs**

This is choice stuff offered at reasonable prices.

**Yellowstone View Ranch**

R. B. SMITH, Prop.

LIVINGSTON . . . . MONTANA

**WASHINGTON HAMPSHIRE**  
FOR SALE

12 Yearling Hampshire Rams  
50 Hampshire Ewes

JAY S. ROCKWELL Endicott, Wash.



## WYOMING IN GENERAL

The year is half gone and the weather man has smiled upon the sheepman more than usual, probably trying to reimburse the latter for his misdemeanors last year. In this part of the country June was an unusually hot month, high temperatures obtaining early in the month and prevailing steadily until well toward the close. Grass has grown better than usual, and with local showers which have

fallen generally range conditions so far as feed and water are concerned are above the average.

In eastern Wyoming the homesteader presses westward driving the sheep before him. This past month has seen the designation of practically all applications, both original and additional entries, under the 640-acre act, and while it will probably take most of the summer to unwind the governmental red tape whereby applicants may secure actual possession yet this fall will see the number of sheep materially reduced in these sections. This may be economy and conservation and best serving the country in this crucial period of its existence when wool is as essential to winning the war as steel and ships and wheat, but it seems like a circuitous and expensive method of doing it. Rather it appears to be a waste of time and energy, two potent factors at this time, say nothing of anything else, to drive out of business an industry that has been established near a generation and whose importance is attested by the fact that the federal government has practically commandeered its product, and to put in its place something which at best is but an experiment the results of which are uncertain in the extreme and experience has proved are impossible of attainment even under the most favorable conditions only after the lapse of considerable time and much hard labor attended by the most favoring smiles of the weather man.

Shearing is done for another year. The crews have rolled their whetstones and are on their way. Fleeces have generally been above the annual average in weight, staple, and condition. Good grass and a comparatively open winter followed by a favorable spring have produced a good clip. The wool is going forward to concentration centers as fast as it can be gotten to the railroad and cars ob-

tained. Growers realize that the government wants the wool and they are exerting all possible effort to get it where it can be used as quickly as possible. In the Lander country much has been held up by inability of the railroads to forward owing to washouts of track, caused by the heavy spring rains and floods.

There has been no little trouble with shearers, for the most part among those using machines. Blade shearers have generally been satisfied with prices and conditions, but it seems as if the machine men have been afflicted with a disturbing element which has kept their numbers continually stirred up and dissatisfied with any price that the wool growers might agree and pay, agreements have meant nothing to them and what seemed to satisfy them one day would be absolutely disregarded the next.

In this connection, we have observed that there seems to have been a growing tendency among growers to change the basis of the shearer's pay, by including board as part of the pay. Heretofore it has been general custom to pay a stated price per head and charge a set price per day for board; but some growers seems to have gained the idea that they were reducing the cost of shearing by keeping down the price per head and including board. We believe this is mistaken and false economy. Better results, both in speed and workmanship can be secured by paying a man for what he does, and at the same time the good workman is paid for his work. Where board is included the man shearing a small number of sheep per day actually gets more per head than the good shearer who does good work and hangs up a big tally. At the same time the grower who charges a price for board is more inclined to set a better table and that promotes good feeling and secures better work.

The wool buyers (note the word buyers) have been an unknown factor this year. Likewise has the contracting lamb buyer. No feeder nor feeder's agent has registered his appearance among the growers in quest of material for the feed lot for the com-

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### Lincolns      Cotswolds RAMS

We offer for this season  
Yearling Lincoln and  
Cotswold Rams both  
flockheaders and range  
Rams. Also a few cars  
of Ram Lambs.

Also 50 Imported Lin-  
coln Ewes. These are  
high class sheep.

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ing season. With favorable feed and weather conditions lambs are growing very well and should come to the railroad this fall in fine condition, with a sizeable percentage of them fat enough for the block, and the feeder end well grown and in the best possible condition to go ahead and make good gains. Growers are well satisfied with present conditions and are perfectly willing to wait until the time comes to market their lambs and take the market price. Feeders, after last year's experience, prefer to await the development of the corn and hay crop and get a line on prospective prices of both feed and lambs before making any contracts.

While growers generally are not expecting the extreme prices of last year they are not yet willing to agree to the prices named by some of the feeders who would contract now at their own price. Under ordinary conditions a trading basis will likely be established somewhere between these extremes, approaching one or the other according to the size and potency of the farmer feeder factor in the corn belt, and the crop conditions. In any case it is likely to be well toward fall and shipping time before much actual business is transacted.

Some of the more progressive sheepmen are already preparing to attend the Ram Sale at Salt Lake next month. With continually changing conditions and increased expenses in running sheep it becomes more imperative to improve the quality of the bands. The greatest factor in this is the ram, and he has too often been overlooked. We have noticed comment relative to prices that have been heretofore paid at Salt Lake and some have seemed to consider them too high. To such critics we would say that they better try raising stud sheep a few years and they may change their mind. It takes time and ability to breed and raise choice stud sheep and the men who produce the sheep that are offered at Salt Lake are doing a work the value of which will be more and more realized as time goes on, and their reward compared to that of the man who produce market

sheep for wool and mutton is indeed small. If they are not to receive encouragement by good prices at this sale there is no inducement for them to continue their business.

At the same time you will find that the men who pay the big prices and get the choice individuals are the men who are leaders in their business and making money. Most of them are good business men and realize the profit to be obtained from investment in the best sires. As a matter of fact no man ever paid too much for a good ram.

ROSCOE WOOD.

We are in receipt from Wm. Cooper & Nephews of a small pamphlet showing different plans for dipping vats. In this publication all the details are given that will be needed in the construction of any vat. This pamphlet may be obtained free by writing to this firm at Billings, Montana, Salt Lake City, Utah, or Albuquerque, New Mexico.

If you miss the Salt Lake Ram Sale you will miss the world's greatest sheep show.

**Cotswolds----Rambouillets----Shropshires**

We offer for this season a large number of Cotswold-Rambouillet and Shropshire rams—yearlings and lambs All sired by imported rams and range raised.

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We are breeding big, smooth bodied, heavy wooled, open faced Merino Rams. A large number of choice Rams for next season.

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ONE OF OUR STUD RAMS.

We are breeding big, heavy wooled, hardy Rambouillets and offer a large number of Registered Stud rams and range rams for 1918—500 head for sale. We also breed Registered Shorthorn Cattle of the highest quality.

**QUEALY SHEEP CO., Cokeville, Wyoming.**

## OMAHA MARKET FOR SHEEP AND LAMBS

Receipts of sheep and lambs last month were 117,000 head or 43,000 more than for June, 1917. Cornfed stock made up the bulk of the offerings during the early part of the month but supplies of rangers from the Northwest were unusually liberal during the latter part of the month owing to drouthy conditions in Washington, Oregon and western Idaho.

Naturally the market has been rather erratic, prices showing sharp

fluctuations from day to day and the outlet for both fat stock and feeder grades being somewhat uncertain. Short pastures throughout the corn belt cut down the feeder demand very materially but conditions in this respect have greatly improved within the past few days. The June output of feeder sheep and lambs was 16,700 head or 7,000 more than a year ago and dealers are looking for a very active demand from the corn belt for feeder stock this fall.

During the past week there has been a very strong healthy undertone to the market for fat stock and prices have shown a substantial advance all along the line.

### Quotations on sheep and lambs:

Lambs, good to choice.....	\$17.00@18.50
Lambs, fair to good.....	\$14.50@17.00
Lambs, feeders.....	\$13.00@14.50
Lambs, culls.....	\$10.00@14.00
Yearlings, fed, good to choice.....	\$13.00@13.50
Yearlings, fed, fair to good.....	\$12.75@13.00
Yearlings, choice light feeding.....	\$11.00@11.75
Yearlings, fair, good, feeding.....	\$10.75@11.25
Ewes, good to choice.....	\$11.00@12.00
Ewes, fair to good.....	\$10.00@11.00
Ewes, culls.....	\$ 5.00@ 7.00

## CHICAGO WHOLESALE MEAT PRICES

### Lamb

Good Caul Lambs.....	@30
Round Dressed Lambs.....	@32
Saddles, Caul.....	@33
R. D. Lamb Fores.....	@27
Caul Lamb Fores.....	@26
R. D. Lamb Saddles.....	@35
Lamb Fries, per pound.....	18 @20
Lamb Tongues, each.....	@ 4
Lamb Kidneys, per pound.....	@25

### Mutton

Medium Sheep.....	@25
Good Sheep.....	@26
Medium Saddles.....	@28
Good Saddles.....	@30
Good Fores.....	@24
Medium Racks.....	@24
Mutton Legs.....	@30
Mutton Loins.....	@33
Mutton Stew.....	@20
Sheep Tongues, each.....	@ 4
Sheep Heads, each.....	11½@12

Salt Lake City, August 27 to 30.

# DELAINES



We offer for this season  
335 Purebred and 75  
Registered Delaine  
Yearling Rams. This  
photo is of these rams  
taken in March at 11  
months old. These are  
very select, heavy fleeced  
rams

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PILOT ROCK, ORE.

## Modern Shearing Shed Design and Construction

Require special training and long experience under widely varying climatic conditions. No one should ever attempt to build a modern shearing plant without first consulting an expert designer. Although all "Australian" shearing sheds are plain frame buildings and look quite simple when completed, every detail of the design must be correct and the measurements absolutely accurate, otherwise it will be impossible to eliminate unskilled labor and reduce working expenses. Easy and careful handling of sheep in modern shearing sheds depends entirely on a scientific distribution of light so that the sheep can "wrangle" themselves without help. With the exception of the floor, the cost of a modern shearing plant does not exceed that of an old fashioned shed of similar dimensions and the same output. In these modern shearing plants, wool can be packed ready for the mill without any additional expense, because the cost of skilled help is covered by the money formerly paid in wages to rough laborers.

Write for quotations to

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SALT LAKE CITY



## RANGE CONDITIONS

The condition of the range throughout the Northwest is very spotted; in some sections it is better than for years while in others it is very dry. In Nevada the range is good throughout the entire state. Nevada has had more than its usual allowance of rain. Utah is not so fortunate. In some sections the range is bone dry and sheep are not thriving. Feed in the mountains is just fairly good. There will be fat lambs from some sections and many feeders from others. Idaho, taken as a whole, is in good shape. Eastern Idaho, especially around Soda Springs, has the kind of feed it had twenty years ago. In western Idaho some parts are very dry. The June rains in Idaho were very spotted, some sections getting a deluge and others none at all. In the mountains feed is generally good. Idaho will market many fat lambs and few feeders. Montana and Wyoming are both in good condition, somewhat above the average. Lambs from those states will move in better than average condition. Oregon has been very dry but a good rain fell late in June. In some parts it amounted to one-half an inch. This has improved the range but more rain is badly needed.

Viewing the whole Northwest we predict that range conditions justify the statement that lambs will run fatter than usual.

## NO TROUBLE HAULING WOOL

Said an Idaho sheepman: "We have had less trouble hauling wool to the railroad this year than ever before. The dry farmers have been on the job every minute and have been insistent upon doing the work. Every time a few sacks were ready the farmer loaded them for fear someone else would get them. The farmer needed the money and we were glad to have his services."

## WORK OR FIGHT

Three Basque sheep herders recently hired out to herd for an Ada County,

Idaho, sheepman. After one day's work they quit and returned to Boise. The council of defense filed a complaint against them and they were arrested and held on \$150 cash bail. At the hearing before the justice's court they agreed to accept jobs of herding

at once and their bonds remain in force to insure their continuance at work. A few such examples of justice as this may relieve to some extent the labor problems of the sheepman, who is having more than his share of such trouble.—E. R. M.



I offer for this season 700 purebred Yearling Rambouillet Rams, and 100 two-year-olds. I invite you to see my flock.

**C. N. STILLMAN**  
Sigurd, Utah

## RAMBOUILLETS



Will have a few Rams and Ewes for the 1918 trade

**W. S. HANSEN**  
COLLINGTON, UTAH

## Mt. Pleasant Rambouillet Farm



### PRIZE WINNERS.

We offer for 1918—singly or carlots—a large number of ring leaders, Stud Rams and Range Rams. They are large, smooth, big-boned and a long, fine staple of wool, the best money can buy. Phone 111, or call and see them.

**JOHN K. MADSEN, Prop.**

Mt. Pleasant, Utah

### THE SALT LAKE SALE

The entries for the Salt Lake Ram Sale total 5,000 head and represent the following breeds and numbers.

#### Rambouillets

Stud Rams	425
Registered Ewes	250
Range Rams	1,460

#### Hampshires

Stud Rams	150
Registered Ewes	210
Range Rams	575

#### Lincolns

Stud Rams	50
Registered Ewes	100
Range Rams	400

#### Cotswolds

Stud Rams	50
Registered Ewes	50
Range Rams	275

#### Romneys

Stud Rams	10
Range Rams	100

#### Oxfords

Range Rams	75
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#### Delaines

Stud Rams	10
Range Rams	100

#### Corriedales

Stud Rams	25
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#### Crossbreds

Range Rams	475
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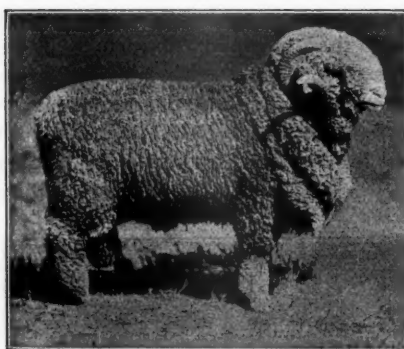
### IMPORTED RAMS

#### FOR SALT LAKE

You can depend upon it that we will send all the rams we have entered to the Salt Lake sale and maybe a few more if you care to accept them. We desire to say that we are making a tremendous effort to put up a lot of long-wooled rams that will be a credit to us as well as the sale. The expenses on the sheep we have imported have been very great and the first cost of them was high.

Among others we will sell at Salt Lake the sire of the First Prize Lincoln ram lamb at the last International. This ram also sired the winning Lincoln ram at the last Canadian exposition held in Toronto.

R. S. ROBSON & SON.



One of My Stud Rams

## CALIFORNIA RAMBOUILLETS

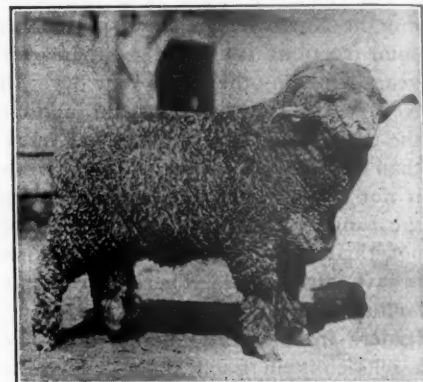
My Rambouillets are large, smooth and well covered with heavy fleeces of long white wool. They are bred in a high, dry country and are very hardy. I have 2000 one and two-year-old rams for this season. If you visit California, call and see my flocks. My prices are reasonable and my rams will suit the range country.

**CHAS. A. KIMBLE,**  
Hanford, Cal.



One of My Stud Ewes

## RAMBOUILLETS



America's Highest Priced Rambouillet Ram for which I paid \$1325.00 at the Salt Lake Ram Sale.

I am breeding registered Rambouillets of the most select type.

**DELL PRATT, Moneta, Wyo.**

### RAMBOUILLET RAMS

Will have a fine lot of large boned, smooth bodied, long fine staple fellows for 1918 trade.

**W. D. CANDLAND, Mt. Pleasant, Utah**

Stud Rams **RAMBOUILLETS** Range Rams



Our Champion C. Ram at Frisco

We offer for sale a large number of registered Rambouillet stud rams and range rams. Will sell in lots of one to a carload. We invite your careful inspection of our flock.

**TUCANNON RAMBOUILLET & STOCK FARM**  
Dayton, Washington

# HAMPSHIRE



We offer for this season a large number of

## Registered and Purebred Hampshire Rams

both yearlings and lambs. Also Registered yearling ewes.

These sheep are range raised and not pampered. They are sired by imported Hampshire rams and out of the best American bred ewes.  
**Are big, strong, hardy sheep.**

We solicit your correspondence and invite you to see these sheep.

**JOHN NEBEKER  
& SON  
LAKETOWN, UTAH**

# Mountain Dell Rambouillets



America's Highest Priced Rambouillet in 1916.  
NOW IN OUR FLOCK

We have the largest flock of Registered Rambouillets in America. At the Salt Lake Ram Sale in 1916 we bought the two highest priced Rams sold. At the 1917 sale we sold the highest priced Rambouillet ever sold at auction in this country.

We are breeding big, heavy wooled Rambouillets, and offer for 1918, 800 yearling range rams and 300 yearling stud rams.

**We also offer Registered Shorthorn  
Cattle and Berkshire Swine**

For Information or Photos, address

**John H. Seely & Sons  
Mt. Pleasant, Utah**





# F. S. KING BROS. CO., LARAMIE, WYOMING

BREEDERS OF

## Rambouillet and Corriedale Sheep

Everything Contracted  
For This Season except  
Rams held for the Salt  
Lake Ram Sale.



Thicket, Jr. 1st Prize Ram Lamb Chicago International 1916. 1st Prize Yearling Ram Chicago International 1917

## Walnut Hall Farms—Hampshire Down Sheep

Dear Mr. Blastock:

The ewe we bought from you has surely made a record for us, she has raised seven lambs, and all are prize winners.

Counting her fleeces, prize winnings, and two of her lambs we sold, she has made us \$846.50, not counting the five ewes we have in the flock out of her, she is in good condition yet and seven years old this spring.

Yours very truly,  
S. S. STETTBACHER,  
Alhambra, Illinois.

Alhambra, Ill.  
May 10th, 1918.

We will make consignments of **STUD RAMS, SHOW RAMS, STUD EWES, SHOW EWES**, to each of the following sales:

West Raleigh, N. C., June 20th  
Twin Falls, Idaho, August 24th

Lexington, Kentucky, August 14th  
Salt Lake City, Utah, Aug. 27th--30th

Denver, Colorado, September 3rd--6th

**Walnut Hall Farms, Donerail, Kentucky**  
ROBERT S. BLASTOCK

### Sheep Land Bargains

The location of Marinette County, Wisconsin, on Lake Michigan gives us a longer growing and pasture season. That's a big factor in sheep farming profits. You are entitled to a free copy of our "special sheep bulletin." Write for it today.

SKIDMORE LAND CO., Dept. R., Marinette, Wis

## SULPHUR

ALL GRADES—ANY QUANTITY  
BLACK LEAF 40

### SHEEP SHEARS

B. B. A. and 71 or  
Trades Union Shears

SOFT ARKANSAS and  
Lily White Oil Stones

WOOL  
BAGS  
PAPER  
TWINE

Z. C. M. I. MAIN STREET  
Salt Lake City, Utah



Leading Implement and Hardware Dealers

WOOL GROWERS SUPPLIES

At 50 Places in Utah and Idaho.

### WISCONSIN SHEEP LANDS.

12,000 acres Bayfield County, Wis., cutover land. Good land and well watered, natural drainage. Best grass section to be found. Will subdivide into 1,000-acre tracts and up. Prices \$15 to \$20 per acre. Particulars on request.

A. G. BAUDER, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

## KENTUCKY BUYS

### BREEDING EWES

An early summer trade in breeding ewes has featured the market. Yearlings have sold at \$17.50@18.50, and more could have been used at the prices. They have been going in all directions and dealers have had no difficulty in disposing of their holdings

### Just a Tilt of the Pail

Women don't mind filling the knee-high supply can of the new Suction-feed. Only a few inches to lift. No straining of back or arms.



## THE NEW SHARPLES SUCTION-FEED

Separator gets all the cream all the time. Any other separator will lose cream when the speed slackens. You can't always turn at exactly the right speed. No one can. It's impossible. speed indicator or no speed indicator. The Suction-feed skims clean, fast or slow, and delivers even cream. Capacity increases with the speed. Come in and let us show you how it works.

A. L. BREWER DAIRY SUPPLY CO.

Dealers in Creamery and Dairy Machinery and Supplies

General Agent for Utah-Idaho Sharples Tubular Cream Separators

Presented by F. W. Brewer, Sec'y,  
Ogden, Utah.

when they got back to the country. While monetary conditions made a trade in large bands difficult, distribution of small lots was easily effected as ultimate purchasers were able to pay cash without borrowing.

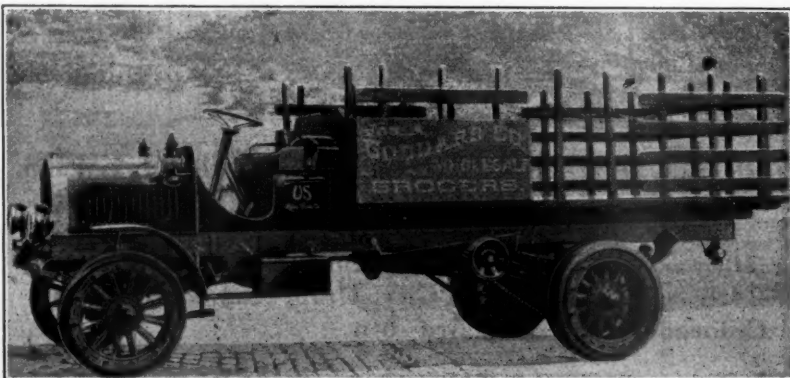
Most of these yearling ewes were bought in small bunches of 25 to 50 head, purchases of more than 100 head being rare. Kentucky has been the heaviest purchaser, Ohio standing second and Michigan third. Indiana and New York have been in the trade, but Eastern farmers are not disposed to pay prices that look reasonable to people in the Mississippi valley. Dealers have placed many orders for execution during the range season and are apprehensive that they will not get what they need.

"No difficulty in selling small lots of ewes," said an Ohio man. "They may haggle over the price, but if you cannot get one man to take them, another will. Farmers have money, feed is abundant and an investment in 50 ewes does not represent the price of a cheap automobile. With wool at 65 cents and lambs fetching anywhere from \$14 to \$18.50 per head a ewe looks like good investment."

"Orders!" exclaimed a stock yard buyer, "why, we have nothing but orders. I could ship ten thousand ewe lambs to the country tomorrow if I could get them at going prices. After a while they will be scarce as I do not believe the country is going to ship them, especially as values in the West are higher than at Eastern markets."

Demand for yearling ewes is coming from unexpected sources, in fact, it amounts to a craze. They have gone to public institutions by the thousand, every park in the country has a flock of sheep and since the President's White House sheep enterprise was so generally advertised thousands have been bought for the same purpose. In the smaller towns grazing on lawns are a common spectacle.

Kentucky has been under the necessity of buying ewes this year or going out of business. Last year the South was out of the market, being afraid of a break, but has recovered and is



## U. S. MOTOR TRUCK

Conceded by experts to be the best built truck on the market. It is made to stand up and do the work required of it.

Sold by C. A. QUIGLEY, Inc.

33 Exchange Place, Salt Lake, Utah

Distributors for Utah, Idaho, Nevada and Wyoming



now imbued with a determination to increase flocks. A buyer from the bluegrass region said:

"Despite good prices for lambs in recent years Kentucky has acted as though it intended to get out of the business. Skepticism ran riot and customers with whom I endeavored to place ewes last year insisted that prices were abnormally high. Last week I booked an order for 500 yearling ewes from a man who just a year ago told me he would get a third more stock for the same money this season. While holding out for lower prices they have been selling off aged ewes and in this emergency regard a yearling female as the best investment."

Industrious exploitation of sheep husbandry has had pronounced effect. Doubtless many are buying ewes who are not in a position to care for them, but they intend to make the "try" and the fact that they are in the market means an outlet for every ewe adapted to country trade.—J. E. P.

#### PASTURING CANAL AND DITCH BANKS

In the irrigation projects of southern Idaho a majority of the ranchers keep small flocks of sheep, usually from twenty to fifty head. As a part of the general plan of farming there is a permanent pasture of from five to ten acres on each ranch. The sheep are kept in the permanent pasture all spring and summer except for a period of two or three days following the harvesting of each crop of alfalfa, when they are turned on to the alfalfa stubble to clean up the weeds and alfalfa on the ditch banks. This they do in a thorough manner. The few days interval gives the pasture a chance to recuperate and the sheep enjoy the change of feed.

Little loss from bloating is reported from following this plan, as the alfalfa along the ditches is of a large coarse growth at that time and the sheep eat a considerable quantity of weeds along with the alfalfa. After the third cutting of alfalfa the sheep are kept in the fields until snow comes. These

small flocks are a source of considerable profit to the rancher, as much of their feed consists of roughage that otherwise would not be utilized. They

produce a good percentage of lambs and as they are in good condition at all times, also produce a good wool clip, for feed makes wool.—E. R. M.



#### Kissel Trucks Please Wool Grower

There's a Kissel Truck of every size for every requirement of the Wool Grower, and Kissel Service has come to mean real service in the Intermountain West.

The Truck shown herewith was just purchased by J. R. Allen of the Excelsior Stock Farms of Draper. Allen is delighted with Kissel performance. Let us tell you today about Kissel service.

**INTER-MOUNTAIN MOTOR CAR CO.**  
434 South Main Street, Salt Lake City Telephone Wasatch 2100

### ADVISES AGAINST HEAVY FEEDING OF BEEF CATTLE

Washington, D. C.—In view of the unfortunate experience last winter of some feeders of heavy cattle, the continued high price of grain and the uncertainty of a continuation of the good prices well-finished heavy carcasses recently commanded, the United States Department of Agriculture believes that feeders should concentrate their efforts on the production of economically short-fed cattle. Of course, this statement does not refer to baby-beef production, which is a specialty within itself.

There is no question that for the last several years cattle feeders have been making beef too fat, that is, they have put more finish upon the animals than economy would justify. This idea was evidently in the minds of the Advisory Committee of Agricultural and Live Stock Producers appointed by the Department of Agriculture and the Food Administration when that com-

mittee recently made the following recommendation:

"We feel that cattle marketed at the present time in class 4 (long-fed or export and highly finished cattle), and known as 'exports,' owing to the high costs of labor and feed, are not an economical product, and their production should not be encouraged."

Not only has the Advisory Committee thus warned against the heavy feeding of cattle, but it is also understood that the government officials directing the buying policies of the government will not consider themselves responsible for the prices of very fat cattle.

Recent experiments by various state experiment stations and the United States Department of Agriculture have borne out the fact that good beef can be produced by using a relatively small amount of grain, or with nitrogenous concentrates in connection with silage and some other cheap roughage in the form of hay.

The principle that should be avoid-

ed in future feeding operations, according to the advice of the Department of Agriculture, is to reduce to a minimum the amount of high-priced feed and to make judicious use of cheap roughages. In other words, instead of feeding from 50 to 60 bushels of dry corn per steer in a long feeding period, as was the custom in the past, the quantity should be, and may be profitably, reduced to 15 to 20 bushels in a shorter feeding period, or the dry corn grain can be eliminated altogether, as the liberal use of good quality silage will furnish an excellent ration. The use of cottonseed meal, linseed meal, or other protein-rich feed, even though high in price, is to be highly recommended, because the higher other feeds are, the more profitable becomes the use of a protein supplement. Expensive hay may be completely eliminated in the ration by the use of a cheaper dry roughage, such as corn stover, coarse hay, or straw.

The department believes that by avoiding too heavy feeding and too

## The Knollin Sheep Commission Co.

(Incorporated \$50,000.00)

CHICAGO

C. H. SHURTE,  
President and General Manager

OMAHA

THE BIG SHEEP FIRM AT THE TWO BIG MARKETS



Part of a trainload of wethers sold June 25th and 26th, 1918, to Armour & Company, at 13 and 13½¢ a pound, weighing 124 pounds, shipped by Robert Wilson of North Yakima, Washington. They brought the highest price and net the biggest amount per head on record for grass wethers, \$15.25. Sold by whom? Why, of course, by THE KNOLLIN SHEEP COMMISSION CO.

WRITE US FOR OUR WEEKLY MARKET BULLETIN.

CHICAGO

THE KNOLLIN SHEEP COMMISSION CO.

OMAHA

high finish and by following the suggestions given above, feeders should be able to feed cattle at a profit in spite of the high prices of feed and labor. The recent statement of the United States Food Administrator, and the available reports from foreign countries, indicate that there may be a great increase in the demand for beef, which is encouraging to the cattle feeders of this country, and especially those who suffered losses during the past feeding season.

### RANGE SEASON STARTS

First range lambs of the season sold on the Chicago market June 20. They were contributed by the Newman Sheep Company of Shoshone, Idaho, averaged 54 pounds and realized \$19.85, with a few ewe lambs to breeders at \$18, wether lambs going to feeders at \$16.50. S. P. Newman contributed a string of fat lambs at \$19.50, feeders making \$17.50. Immediately thereafter the market had a sharp break, arrivals later in the same week selling 50 cents to \$1 per hundredweight lower.

The first range wethers sold at \$13.50 to killers, with the feeder end at \$12. For the first range yearlings \$14 was paid, the feeder end going at \$13.50. The fat end weighed 82 pounds, the feeder end 79 pounds. Condition of the stuff was a disappointment to killers, the feeder end being large.—J. E. P.

### ARMOUR BUYS BREEDING EWES

J. Ogden Armour was the purchaser of a band of "blackface" lambs on the Chicago market recently, paying \$18.50 per hundredweight. They will graze on his country estate at Armouria, Illinois. Many small lots have been bought for the same purpose at \$18 per hundredweight and, in the aggregate, the number of lambs thus secured is large. State institutions have been free purchasers of breeding ewes of all ages, with the object of producing meat to be consumed by the inmates.

## WOOLGROWERS ATTENTION

Are you satisfied with your present banking connections?  
IF NOT---begin the New Year doing business with

### The National Bank of the Republic

Capital	-	-	-	\$ 300,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	-	-	-	358,487.63
Deposits	-	-	-	6,265,191.60

## W. W. CHADWICK

DEALER AND GROWER

### CATTLE—SHEEP—RANCHES

310 Dooly Building

SALT LAKE CITY

Phone Wasatch 1229

## Utah-Idaho Live Stock Loan Co.

### LIVE STOCK LOANS

Telephone Was. 6554

1025 Kearns Bldg.

Salt Lake City, Utah

**MONEY TO LOAN ON CATTLE and SHEEP**  
Application blanks will be sent upon request.

#### OFFICERS and DIRECTORS

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## EVERY WOOL GROWER NEEDS AN ATTRACTIVE LETTER HEAD

WE PRINT THE

# National Wool Grower

THAT IS A SAMPLE OF OUR WORK

We will furnish a nice half tone and get you up an attractive letter head and envelope. It will help your business.

FOR PARTICULARS WRITE THE

## CENTURY PRINTING COMPANY

W. G. ROMNEY. J. Q. RYAN. CENTURY BLDG., 231-3-5 EDISON ST., SALT LAKE



It's your loss if you miss the Salt Lake Ram Sale.

## Save a Third On Feed

Save it! Save from 1/5 to 1/3 your feed costs! Do as thousands do! Fatten your sheep, hogs, cattle and poultry on rich **Alfalfa Chop**—and stop wasting! You can make fine combination feeds from roughage, forage crops—right from the stack—save feed money hand over fist. All done with the famous **Smalley** and our wonderful patented **Recutting Attachment**. 2000 to 4000 lbs. of meal per hour. Feeders of 15,000 to 30,000 sheep find the No. 40 size a wonderful investment.

### Smalley Alfalfa Cutter

FOUR SIZES—Top Apron Chain Drive and Grip Hooks

Makes feed cutting amazingly simple, cheap and easy. The Grip Hooks and top apron force the feed into the knives automatically—insure an A-1 grade of cut feed or meal and NO WASTE! Gets leaves, stems and all. Does NOT injure color of hay.

Chain Drive Blower means greater economy.

Banish belt troubles—ends slippage, lost power. Blower and knives operate independently—means more power saved. Altogether a saving of 1/5 to 1/4 in power alone—seven sizes of silo fillers. **KNOW ALL!** Write for free book and sample of meal now.

**SMALLEY MFG. COMPANY**

Dept. 31, Manitowish, Wis.



## The Great Home Comfort CAMP WAGON

More Room, More Convenient and More Durable Than Any Other Camp on the Market.

Manufactured and Sold by  
**SIDNEY-STEVENSON IMPLEMENT CO.**  
OGDEN, UTAH

## EFFECT OF ZONE SYSTEM AT CHICAGO

Chicago, Ills., July 3.—The effectiveness of zone system of livestock loadings inaugurated Dec. 1, 1917, in bringing about a more equal distribution of daily receipts of livestock at the Chicago market is indicated by the percentage of each week's receipts of cattle, hogs, and sheep and total cars at this market each day of the weeks from March 11 to June 15, inclusive. Instead of 72.2 per cent of the cattle marketed at Chicago during this fourteen-week period arriving Mondays and Wednesdays as was the case during the corresponding period of 1917 receipts on these two days were but 41.3 per cent of the weekly totals. Cattle receipts on Tuesdays and Thursdays were only 22.0 per cent of the weekly receipts a year ago, while in the period under review they constituted 46.2 per cent of the weekly receipts. Friday and even Saturday also have become more than merely nominal market days for cattle as a result of the workings of the zone system, 12.5 per cent of the weekly cattle receipts during the period arriving on these "off days," as

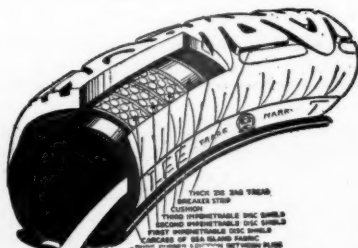
compared with 5.8 per cent during the corresponding period of 1917. The zone system also has resulted in a more nearly equitable distribution of sheep and hog receipts. The total carlot movement well indicates the effectiveness of zone plan in equalizing the livestock movement at Chicago. During the fourteen week reviewed 41.6 per cent of Chicago's cattle, hog and sheep supplies arrived on Mondays and Wednesdays. 40.8 per cent on Tuesdays and Thursday and 17.6 per cent on Fridays and Saturdays. During the same weeks of 1917, the Monday and Wednesday supplies amounted to 63.1 of the weekly receipts, the Tuesday and Thursday runs 24.6 per cent and the Friday and Saturday receipts 12.3 per cent.

## GUESSING ON FALL PRICES

A packer buyer at one of the Missouri River markets was recently asked by his superior officer in Chicago to express his opinion as to what killers would have to pay for fat Western lambs in September and October this fall. His answer was that he thought they would cost around \$15.50, but he was told that he was too high. In this connection the big buyers of feeding lambs are now talking 10 cents a pound, and claim they have been offered Western Colorado feeding lambs at 12 cents and some middle class lambs in New Mexico at 10 cents. The first Utah lambs to arrive at Kansas City last year were sent by Joseph Peery, arriving August 13th, and were sold to Wilson and Cudahy at \$15.50.—J. A. R.

## PELTS ON STABLE BASIS

Government price fixing of wool has eliminated one element of uncertainty in connection with the live mutton market. Formerly pelts had a speculative value which was frequently responsible for market fluctuations. Packers are now getting anywhere from \$2 to \$2.50 per pelt, the June take-off of one concern selling at \$2.40.



MR. CAR OWNER, did you ever go out for a pleasure ride, or a business trip and find when you got away out from nowhere you had a flat tire? Do you remember how you felt and what you said when you got out in the dust, or mud as it might be, and had to change tube or tire?

Use Lee Puncture Proof Tires and your troubles will be over, you will smile at miles. Remember they are a money-back proposition.

Sold Exclusively by the  
**L. C. MOORE CO.**  
443 So. Main St. Salt Lake City  
Wasatch 1662

**SEEKS A \$60,000 FUND**

For propaganda work the National Wool and Sheep Bureau of Chicago asks for \$60,000 to be expended during the coming year in stimulating revival of the native sheep industry.

President Lawrence Heworth at the annual meeting held in Chicago recently laid emphasis on the necessity for eating lamb to encourage farmers to raise them.

If the \$60,000 needed cannot be raised it is proposed to spend half that sum in the cornbelt proper leaving the work in the East to the Philadelphia More-Sheep-More-Wool Association of which A. C. Bigelow is president.

Secretary Malany in his report stated that the United States is producing but one-third the wool required for civilian and military use and while he did not predict famine he urged prompt action to repair the deficiency.

Officials of the bureau have begun a campaign to replenish its treasury.  
—J. E. P.

**CATTLE SELL HIGH**

In June E. H. Taylor of Frankfort, Kentucky, sold at public auction 62 head of Hereford cattle for \$186,850, an average of \$3,013 per head. This is said to be the highest average price ever paid for Hereford cattle in the world.

A few days later at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 175 head of Holstein cattle were sold at auction at an average price of \$2,433. The top price of the sale was \$106,000, paid for a six-months-old bull calf. In all 36 bulls were sold for an average of \$5,138.

**WOOL LOST**

During the submarine raids along the Atlantic coast, which took place in June, at least three vessels were sunk that were carrying wool from the Argentine to the United States. One of these vessels is reported to have had on board more than two million dollars worth of wool. As a result of these losses insurance rates have been greatly advanced.

**HOTEL UTAH**

SALT LAKE CITY

ROOMS WITHOUT BATH

\$1.50 and \$2.00 PER DAY

WITH BATH \$2.50 and UP.

"The very best of everything at sensible prices"

*Salt Lake City, Utah***FARNSWORTH, STEVENSON & CO.**

Established 1848

**WOOL MERCHANTS**

Domestic Wools of All Descriptions Sold on Commission

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED

116-122 FEDERAL STREET

BOSTON, MASS.

**Hinie Klecker Sheep Commission Co.****—We Buy and Sell Sheep Exclusively—**

612-24 LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

ATTENTION WOOL GROWERS

**SALTER BROTHERS & COMPANY**

WOOL BROKERS—216 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

Solicits wool shipments for direct sale to the mills. Always sold subject to shippers consent.  
LIBERAL ADVANCES. BEST OF REFERENCES.

**Jeremiah Williams & Co.****WOOL****Commission Merchants**481 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.**Western Office, McIntyre Building, Salt Lake City, Utah**

# B. HARRIS WOOL COMPANY

ST. LOUIS, MO.



As we have made a **specialty of Western Wools for many years** we are in a position to handle your wools in conformity with government regulations and to grade it in an expert manner.

Owing to the fact that our warehouses are located at St. Louis where we have **enormous storage and grading facilities**, we should be in a position to get you **quick returns**.

We are ready to make **liberal advances** on all shipments.

Before consigning your wool, get in communication with us at our Western headquarters.



**206 JUDGE BUILDING**  
**SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH**



# RED CROSS WOOL

Wool growers of Sweet Grass County, Montana, are nothing if not patriotic. At a recent meeting of their association at Big Timber, a resolution was adopted by unanimous vote that each should donate a fleece for the benefit of the Red Cross, and now a keen rivalry is on to determine which shall present the largest fleece to the Sweet Grass County chapter. The fleeces are being collected at the Big Timber wool warehouse and later the entire shipment consigned for the benefit of the Red Cross.—L. W.

# WOOL CONSUMPTION IN MAY

Washington, D. C. More wool was used by manufacturers in May than in any other month of this year, according to the monthly wool consumption report just issued by the Bureau of Markets. May consumption was 74,600,000 pounds, grease equivalent, compared to 70,700,000 pounds in April, 71,900,000 in March, 63,700,000 in February, and 65,100,000 pounds in January.

Stocks of wool consumed in May by classes, in pounds, were: Grease wool, 43,597,175; scoured, 13,557,733; and pulled, 2,969,638. Consumption by states for all classes of wool, in pounds, was: Massachusetts, 26,929,805; Pennsylvania, 7,340,343; Rhode Island, 7,286,722; New Jersey, 5,870,283; New York, 3,996,435; Connecticut, 2,075,806; New Hampshire, 1,653,168; Ohio, 1,443,189; Maine, 989,958; and all other states, 2,929,157.

The report is issued earlier in the month than has been possible heretofore because of the co-operation of manufacturers in returning schedules promptly. Out of 576 schedules sent out 522 manufacturers reported wool used; 47 no wool used in May; 6 used tops and yarns; while one who failed to report represented a capacity of only 5 worsted combs.

# ILLINOIS RAMBOUILLETS

I am enclosing photographs of a

three-year-old ram we propose to sell in the sale at Salt Lake. This ram was first prize yearling, C. type ram, at the Ohio State Fair in 1916; second prize, C. type, two-year-old at the same fair in 1917. In the latter case he was defeated by his sire. This sheep is of the mutton sort, and he carries a fleece you will like very much, for it is bold in its crimp. He has strong bone, as you can see, and he sires big lambs. We wish to sell him as a stud ram and we can say for him that he is a tried sire.—W. C. Coffey, U. of Illinois.



# Union Wool Company

# Union Land & Cattle Company

**J. E. GOSLING, Agent**  
**314 Ness Building**  
**Salt Lake City, Utah**

DEALERS IN

# Wool, Sheep and Cattle

BOSTON OFFICE — 10 HIGH STREET  
SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE—FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING  
RENO OFFICE—RENO NATIONAL BANK BLDG.

ESTABLISHED 1863

# J. Bateman & Co.

Successors to Justice, Bateman & Co.

# Wool Commission Merchants

122 South Front Street, Philadelphia

Consignments Solicited

Liberal Cash Advance

# COATES BROTHERS

127 Market Street

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Approved Dealer in  
Distributing Center

Shipments Solicited

Liberal Cash Advances

PORTLAND

SAN FRANCISCO

# CRIMMINS & PEIRCE COMPANY

# WOOL and MOHAIR

BOSTON, MASS.

SALT LAKE CITY AGENTS

C. C. BROWN, 1502 Walker Bank Building, Telephone Wasatch 1308.

J. W. SUMMERHAYS & SONS CO., 536 South 3rd West Street, Telephone Wasatch 3445

## LICENSES REQUIRED FOR STOCKYARDS AND LIVESTOCK DEALERS

A Federal license by every commercial stockyard in the country which is to continue in business after July 25, 1918, and by all commission merchants and dealers in livestock in connection with stockyards, is required by a proclamation issued by the President. The licensing proclamation is one of a series issued by the President, under authority of the Food-Control Act of last August, bringing the dealing in necessities under the control of the Federal government.

The issuing of the latest proclamation follows the recommendations of a committee on the livestock and meat situation of the country, appointed by the President, consisting of the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Labor, the Food Administrator, the Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, and the Chairman of the Tariff Commission.

The proclamation places the duty of exercising the regulatory powers in the hands of the Secretary of Agriculture. These powers have been delegated by the Secretary to the Bureau of Markets, of which Charles J. Brand is chief.

Because of the licensing machinery, developed by the Food Administration in connection with the licensing of concerns engaged in handling foods, and other establishments, the licenses will be handled through this organization.



Carload Lots — Quick Shipment

**Cotton Seed Cake, Corn,  
Barley, Oats and Hay**

**Merrill-Keyser Company**

Merchandise and Grain Brokers  
328 West Second South, Salt Lake City

Phones: Wasatch 3639  
Wasatch 3663

**"We buy and sell everything"**  
**UTAH-IDAHO BROKERAGE COMPANY**  
No. 339 West 2nd South Street  
Phone Was. 2987. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH  
Hay, corn, cotton seed cake, oats, barley  
or anything that the sheepman needs.

**Are You Losing Stock?**

**THIS TAG PREVENTS LOSS**

If you prevent the loss of a single steer, by tagging your stock with Perfect Ear Tags, you'll save the cost of all the tags you use. The Perfect Ear Tag is commanding attention of all stockmen. It is light in weight—made of aluminum; non-corrosive; non-poisonous; readily attached with one operation; has liberal room for name and address of owner, number, etc.

FOR CATTLE, SHEEP AND HOGS  
**SALT LAKE STAMP CO.**  
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

**Send for Free Samples**

Without obligation to me, please send FREE Samples of PERFECT EAR TAGS, and Price List.  
Name .....  
Address ..... (WG-8)

BETTER ORDER NOW—CARS ARE GOING TO BE SCARCE

**COTTON SEED CAKE—CORN  
HAY—STOCK SALT—SUNRIPE STOCK FOOD**  
**BROWN BROKERAGE COMPANY, OGDEN, UTAH**

AT YOUR SERVICE

**DEALERS IN CAR LOTS**

**Globe A-1 Brand Cottonseed Meal, Cottonseed  
Pea and Nut Cake**

**45% Protein and Fat. Prompt shipment from Los Angeles, Cal.  
Wheat, Oats, Barley, Corn, Timothy, Alfalfa, Rock Salt.**

**GLOBE GRAIN & MILLING CO.**

No. 302 Kearns Bldg., Salt Lake City.

Also Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles

**"BLACK LEAF 40" is the DIP**

**DOES NOT INJURE CATTLE SHEEP WOOL**

When you DIP for SCABIES, why not use the dip which will KILL the scabmites, & at the same time, on cattle, KILL the LICE, & on sheep, KILL the TICKS & LICE?

When you DIP for SHEEP TICKS, why not use the dip which will KILL the ticks, & at the same time KILL the SCAB MITES & LICE?

LOW COST  
NO SULPHUR IS REQUIRED

The Kentucky Tobacco Product Co., Louisville, Ky.

Officially permitted by  
STATE VETERINARIANS  
STATE LIVE STOCK BOARDS  
U. S. BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

Rules and regulations for licenses are being formulated by the Bureau of Markets and will be promulgated within the next few weeks. Suggestions will be received from stockmen, stockyard operators, representatives of livestock organizations, and other interested parties.

The President's proclamation fixes penalties for all individuals and concerns operating stockyards, or dealing in livestock in connection with them, who fail to secure licenses by July 25.

The recommendation of the Committee on Meat Policies, which the President adopts and puts into effect, is as follows:

"The stockyards should be placed under license and regulation by the Department of Agriculture, which should also establish a governmental system of animal grading under suitable regulations and methods of price reporting of actual transactions. Daily reports should be made on distribution and destinations of livestock, meats and other products from principal packing plants."

## NEW MEXICO

### WOOL REGULATIONS

In New Mexico there are a great many small clips running very wide in grade. There are also several scouring mills in the state. It is, therefore, deemed necessary to make special regulations to cover the situation.

Local dealers or scourers in New Mexico are granted the privilege of buying clips of irregular grade and scouring them at the local scouring mills. These local dealers or scourers are required to pay the growers of these clips of irregular grade fair prices for their clips based on Atlantic seaboard values as established by the government, less

1. The cost of sorting and scouring.
2. Freight to Atlantic seaboard points.
3. Estimated interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum to cover the time elapsing between the time the grower is paid and the time the buyer receives his money when the wool is delivered East.

4. Profits to the local buyer not to be over 1c per pound net in the grease.

In order to avoid profiteering, the books of the local dealers and scourers shall be open to government inspection, and if upon examination the books of any one show a net profit in excess of 1c per pound on greasy wool handled during the season, then such excess shall be disposed of as the government directs.

These regulations apply only to the local dealers in New Mexico. Dealers located in the distributing centers may receive New Mexico wools only on consignment.

LEWIS PENWELL,  
War Industries Board.

### SHEEP FOR SALT LAKE SALE

All the sheep that I have entered for the Salt Lake sale will be there and I hope you can induce everybody else to come through. I think it better to have one good sale than a lot of poor ones.

W. S. HANSEN, Utah.

# NATIONAL WESTERN FIRST ANNUAL RAM SALE DENVER, SEPTEMBER 3-4-5-6, 1918

Imported and Domestic  
RANGE RAMS      REGISTERED EWES      STUD RAMS

An Opportunity to Secure Breeding Sheep of Quality

RAMBOUILLETS  
SHROPSHIRE  
CORRIEDALES  
OXFORDS

HAMPSHIRE  
COTSWOLDS  
LINCOLNS  
KARAKULS

Under the Direction and Supervision of

## THE WESTERN STOCK SHOW ASSN.

For Particulars address the Secretary, FRED P. JOHNSON

Union Stock Yards

Denver, Colorado



Second Annual  
**Washington  
STATE FAIR**

**RAM  
SALE**

**YAKIMA  
Washington  
SEPTEMBER  
16 and 17, 1918**



**Service for Sheep-  
men That Satisfies**

NOT A SINGLE OBJECTION has been raised as to the breeding capacity of the sheep sold.

**This Sale Affords**

ANOTHER RARE OPPORTUNITY to select breeding material from the world's greatest flocks.

Entry blanks, rules and regulations can now be had upon application to the manager.

Address all applications to

**William Hislop**  
Union Stock Yards  
Spokane, Wash.

**A TEXAS RAM SALE**

"Many Texas sheepmen would like the National Wool Growers Association to hold a ram sale somewhere in Texas. This problem has been discussed here and there, but nothing has been done. We want the sale under the direction of the National Wool Growers Association, for a private sale leaves too many loop holes for jobs to be put up, just as have been done at

**Buick**

**The  
Thinker**

The buyer of a Valve-in-Head Buick Six is NOT a faddist. He is a thinker. He can NOT be "stampeded."

Men who will possess the upward of 66,000 Valve-in-Head Sixes long before the end of the 1917 season will have thought Six and Valve-in-Head months before they become owners. Their act of purchase is an outward manifestation of a conviction. A conviction based upon the two most vital of motor car essentials, POWER and SMOOTHNESS. Both are flexibility—efficiency—economy. Both are tried, tested and proven.

ASK FOR DEMONSTRATION. WE'LL BE DELIGHTED TO TAKE YOU FOR A "BUICK" RIDE—ANY TIME.

**RANDALL - DODD  
AUTO CO.**

Auto Row Salt Lake Was. 4560

some of the other stock sales. By having the sale under the National we would get better rams than private parties could assemble. Why don't you think this over before another year?"

Editor's Note—The officers of the National Wool Growers Association have considered the feasibility of establishing ram sales at other points than Salt Lake and reached the conclusion that it had better confine its attention to one large sale where all the best rams could be assembled, than to have many little sales where only a few good rams could be seen. The idea of the Salt Lake Ram Sale was not to sell all the rams in the country at auction, but simply to gather at Salt Lake the cream of Western flocks, so that the men who wanted something choice would know where to get it. It seems to us it is better to congregate these rams here than send a few here and a few there—that would mean that the man who went to one sale might not find what he wanted and would have to make a circuit of the sales, which would almost be as difficult as making the rounds of the different flocks.

Salt Lake City happens to be the center of the purebred sheep industry of America. Hence it is the logical point for a stud sheep sale. We think our Texas friends should continue to patronize Salt Lake.

**THE HAY SITUATION IN IDAHO**

The ranchers of Idaho are well along with the harvesting of the first cutting of alfalfa, which is about ten days later than other years. The first crop is fully as heavy as usual, but 50 per cent of it has been slightly damaged for sheep feed by a series of rains which fell during the third week of June.

There has been little or no hay contracted for yet. The ranchers are asking as much as \$15 a ton, and the sheepmen are offering \$9 and \$10.

Largely due to the efforts of the county agricultural agents the ranchers are getting harvest hands for \$3 a day and board. This is less than the majority of them expected to be compelled to pay.—E. R. M.

# **DISCRIMINATING AGAINST MUTTON**

"Selling mutton and lamb carcasses to retailers is not an easy job under present conditions," said a man in the trade. "Not that vending the stuff is unprofitable by any means, but resentment at prices is deep seated. The average retailer refuses to keep more than one or two carcasses on his hooks and to only insistent customers does he sell it graciously. Prices to the consumer are practically prohibitory, legs of mutton costing 45 cents per pound and lamb chops 60 to 65 cents. As a logical result the public is eating little. Where two or three pounds were bought under former conditions one suffices now. Butchers sell almost anything for chops and rough cuts command exorbitant figures.

"Packers have been selling spring lamb carcasses at 25@33 cents. There is, of course, waste in cutting and the coarse parts do not realize wholesale cost, but the retailer tacks on enough profit to make prices to the consumer look prohibitory and it is a question whether or not the latter will go the pace."—J. E. P.

## **IN NORTHEASTERN KANSAS**

Frank VanDalsen and Charles Cottrell, prominent stockmen in Brown County, Kansas, handled Western ewes last fall and winter, and were very successful with them. They recently closed out the deal at St. Joseph, and from what they say there will be a place for a good many Western ewes in northeastern Kansas this fall. "A band of sheep was almost a curiosity in our section a few years ago, but now thousands of head are handled every year, and the industry is just getting well started. After raising a crop of lambs for us, and shearing a fair amount of wool, the ewes we sold this week brought more per head than they cost us when we bought them last fall."—J. A. R.

The Salt Lake Ram Sale will be held August 27-28-29-30—rain or shine.

## **ALWAYS IN THE MARKET**

Long Distance Phone  
Wasatch 1826—1827.  
Or Telegraph Us.

*for* **FAT HOGS, CATTLE  
AND SHEEP.**

## **Utah Packing & Provision Company**

JOHN PINGREE, President  
ADAM PATTERSON, Vice-President  
GEORGE E. FORD, Sec'y, Treas. & Mgr.  
C. H. GRANVILLE, Supt. of Purchases.

**Salt Lake City, Utah**

## **M. K. PARSONS & COMPANY LIVE STOCK**

1023 Kearns Building

Phone Wasatch 412

**SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH**

## **Farmers and Stockgrowers Bank**

C. S. BURTON, President

**SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH**

C. S. TINGEY, Cashier

**Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits \$335,000.00.**



**The National City Bank member**  
of Federal Reserve Bank. Accounts of growers of sheep are  
invited. **SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH**

JAMES PINGREE, President

HYRUM PINGREE, Cashier

## **CULLEN HOTEL**

**SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH**

FRED J. LEONARD, Mgr.

*Headquarters for Sheepmen*

More Sheep bought and sold in the Cullen  
Hotel than in any hotel in the United States.

**Rates \$1.00 and up**

**THIS SPACE RESERVED FOR MONTPELIER  
STOCK YARDS GRAZING PASTURES, AND  
OTHER STOCK YARDS OPERATED BY  
LEARY & WARREN CO., LESSEES.**



## Kreso Dip No. 1

(STANDARDIZED)

*The Dependable Dip*

### KILLS SHEEP TICKS

and other parasites

For the treatment of Sheep Scab, Mange, Ringworm, etc.

Helps the rapid healing of Shear Cuts, Scratches and Wounds.

**A Dip That Does the Work Without Injury**

To the Animal or Fleece.

*No burning of the Fibres*

*No Staining, No Poisoning*

*No Sickening*

Lambs go to the mother immediately after dipping.

**EASY TO USE, EFFICIENT, ECONOMICAL**

Equally Good for All Livestock  
Kills Lice, Mites, Fleas, etc.

**A SANITARY PROTECTION AGAINST**

**HOG CHOLERA**

and other contagious diseases.

Experiments on live hogs prove that a 2½ per cent dilution of Kreso Dip No. 1 will kill Virulent Hog Cholera Virus in 5 minutes by contact.

*Write for free descriptive booklets on the care of Sheep and all livestock.*

**Parke, Davis & Co.**  
DEPARTMENT ANIMAL INDUSTRY  
Detroit, Michigan

## AMERICAN ROMNEY BREEDERS

It may be of interest to the readers of the National Woolgrower to know that Mark Havenhill, the Secretary-Treasurer of the American Romney Breeders, has recently been appointed Professor of Farm Mechanics at the University of Kentucky, at Lexington, Ky. He reports for duty on August 1. Lexington is in the heart of the Blue Grass country, and Mr. Havenhill will undoubtedly find a few places for Romneys down in that country.

Mr. Havenhill has been a farmer the greater part of his life and graduated from the Agricultural Engineering course at the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts on May 28th, just past. Since graduation he has been instructing in the War Emergency Training School at Ames, and is only leaving with the idea in mind that he can be of more service to Uncle Sam in Kentucky, where he will try to introduce the use of power machinery in agriculture, larger units and more production, and thus help back up the boys "over there."

## AGRICULTURE TO BE REPRESENTED ON WAR-INDUSTRIES BOARD

Washington, D. C.—Agriculture is to have constant representation on the War Industries Board, in the person of Hon. Henry C. Stuart, former Governor of Virginia. This action is taken by Chairman Baruch upon the recommendation of Secretary of Agriculture D. F. Houston and Food Administrator Herbert Hoover, in pursuance of a recommendation made by the Executive Committee of the Agricultural Advisory Committee which was constituted some weeks ago by Secretary Houston and Mr. Hoover to consult with the Department of Agriculture and the Food Administration from time to time concerning the problems of production and conservation.

The Executive Committee of the Advisory Committee is to meet on call of its chairman, Governor Stuart, and

the full Advisory Committee is to meet four times in the calendar year, to-wit, March, July, September, and December. The members of this Advisory Committee represent all sections of the United States and all phases of agricultural and livestock production. Thus the producers of the United States will have constant representation by membership on the War Industries Board, and through the Executive Committee and the Advisory Committee will have frequent contact with the Department of Agriculture and the Food Administration.

## KANSAS CITY SHEEP MARKET

Kansas City, Mo.—Receipts of sheep, lambs and goats here in June were 117,267 head, in June last year 106,989 head. Native territory sent a liberal number of spring lambs, Arizona sent lambs and goats and Texas sent a good many goats. Prospects favor a good run of native spring lambs in July, probably a big increase over same month last year, and while Texas is about done, Arizona will send some stock, and the fall run from Utah and Colorado is expected to start several weeks ahead of the usual time this season. This may result in receipts considerably in excess of the 74,207 head that arrived in July last year.

The market has been uneven, but with a decided lower tendency since the middle of June. Spring lamb prices finish June at \$17.75 for best, \$2.60 below the best time during the month. While the decline seems to be checked, the market July first ruling strong, packer buyers figure that they can keep on putting prices down till the market gets around 15 cents a pound for spring lambs. Utahs opened the season here last year at \$15.50, about the middle of August. Texas sent one lot of choice wethers in June, which sold at \$15.50, a record price, but the market is sharply lower now, and best wethers would now stop at \$14, good ewes, including heavy weights, selling at \$11.50 to \$13, fat bucks \$8 to 9, thin common ewes going as canners,



around \$5 or \$6. Fat Angora goats sell around \$8.25, about 50 cents lower than best time of the month.

Feeding lambs sold at \$14.50 to \$15.50 during June, and are worth around \$15 now, for good ones. Very few good breeding ewes have arrived, but good mouth black face ewes, if not too heavy, sold at \$13.50 to \$14, and choice yearling ewes are worth up to \$17, for breeding purposes. Most of the goats received were Angora brushers, which close the month of June worth around \$8.25. Mexican brushers are worth \$6.50 to \$7.—J. A. R.

#### ASSURANCE GIVEN MILLS WOOL SUPPLY IS AMPLE

The following is authorized by the War Industries Board:

Government control of wool and woolens has reached a stage which makes possible the assurance to cloth mills and to clothing manufacturers, jobbers and retailers that wool will be equitably distributed to meet both

government and civilian requirements. The price will be regulated to assure a fair and reasonable profit to the industry, but a range of prices will not be permitted which will allow abnormal profits with the consequent unjustifiable hardship to the consuming public.

The present speculative movement in cloth and clothing will undoubtedly compel definite penalizing action if persisted in. There are at present ample stocks of cloth and clothing and therefore no excuse for inflation.

Rumors have been circulating which tend to stimulate abnormal buying of clothing stocks, with the inevitable speculative effects. No reason exists for clothing dealers to hasten or enlarge their purchases above normal. In fact, the speculative conditions are such that a stable market at a fairer range of prices may confidently be anticipated with the completion and further operation of government control in wool and woolens.

Plans are being made for the stabilization of prices from the fixed wool

basis, through the various processes up to the finished garment, and to effect an equitable distribution to avoid hoarding or large accumulations.

There is no official warrant for statements or rumors to the effect that it will soon be impossible to buy woolens or woolen colthing sufficient to meet actual requirements of the civilian population.

#### DRY IN TEXAS

John W. Cannon, of Sheffield, Texas, was in Kansas City June 13th with eight decks of Angora brusher goats. These were young goats, 61 pounds average, and sold at \$9.00, as high as any brushers sold that week. Mr. Cannon had little to say about conditions in his section beyond the statement that his country was "dry as h—l." However, moisture conditions in Texas generally are better since the first of June, and cannot be entirely hopeless in any region that continues to produce goats worth nine cents a pound.—J. A. R.

## Next Virgin Range Country For Sheep and Cattle

The Industrial Department of the New Orleans Great Northern Railroad announces that millions of acres of fine cutover timber lands, located on their lines in the rich states of Louisiana and Mississippi, are now ready to be disposed of for open-range grazing, or on a part farming and part open-range basis.

Railroads, towns, mills, manufacturing interests, schools, churches have grown up out of the great lumber interests, but lumber being the chief asset, the lands have been carried on the books at a purely nominal value, without regard to their great agricultural and livestock possibilities, and the lands will be disposed of at a low price per acre.

**The payments distributed over a long period of years and at a cost per year not to exceed interest on cost price of the land and what would probably be leasing charges on public lands in the West and yet at end of payments you own the land. In consideration of a substantial acreage so purchased, a large additional acreage of fine standing timber-grazing lands would be leased at a few cents per acre.**

A committee appointed by the National Wool Growers Association made a favorable report January 18, 1918, on the adaptability of these cutover lands for sheep raising. A copy of this report, together with all information, will be furnished upon application.

**Write WALTER S. AYRES**

Industrial Commissioner, N. O. G. N. Ry., 864 McCormick Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

## American Shropshire Registry Ass'n

Organized 1884. Share of Stock \$5.00. No annual dues. 5600 stockholders, proving the popularity of a breed that advertises itself. Won Sweepstakes on carlot at 1917 International Exposition.

H. M. Brown President  
J. M. Wade, Sec'y, Lafayette, Indiana

## American Rambouillet Sheep Breeders Ass'n

Membership Fee \$10. No annual dues. Flock books free to members. Volume XVI ready for delivery and pedigrees now being received for Volume XVII. Over 77,000 sheep on record.

President—F. S. KING,  
Cheyenne, Wyo.  
Secretary—DWIGHT LINCOLN,  
Milford Center, Ohio.  
For history of the breed, list of members, rules, blanks, etc., address the Secretary.

## The National Lincoln Sheep Breeders Ass'n

Write the secretary for information regarding this great wool and mutton breed of sheep.

A. J. KNOLLIN, Pres.  
Pocatello, Idaho  
BERT SMITH, Sec'y.  
Charlotte, Mich.

## CONTINENTAL DORSET CLUB

Membership fee, \$5. "No other sheep in the world has in it the capacity for profit that has the "Dorset Horn."

President—Fred Huyler, Gladstone, N. J.  
Secretary—E. Chidester, Mechanicsburg, Ohio.

Write the Secretary for information and printed matter about Dorsets.

The National Wool Growers Association urges breeders of eligible sheep to keep them registered.

## THE IMPERIAL VALLEY

Three train loads of lambs from the Imperial Valley, in the extreme south-eastern part of California, have already reached Kansas City this season. Mr. W. T. Dick, a lamb grazer in that section, says that in the valley, which is 50 miles long and 35 miles wide, with 300,000 acres under water, there are 100,000 sheep and lambs, including breeders. The annual output is 50,000 lambs, which will soon increase. One-half the lambs are bred in the valley, the others brought in from Arizona and Old Mexico mainly, some from Utah and other sections of California. The lambs marketed in June were dropped in January, and weigh 65 to 72 pounds. Alfalfa is the principal feed, used as hay and also as pasture. Alfalfa can be piled out in the open, as no rain falls, and there is no dew to bleach it. Annual rainfall is less than one-half an inch in the Imperial Valley, and there is perpetual sunshine and warm weather.—J. A. R.

## REGULATIONS FOR BUYING OF WOOL BY MILLS

1. Mills located in wool growing districts and having government con-

tracts may be granted permits to buy from the growers only in their immediate locality. By immediate locality is meant, a radius of not over fifty miles. Mills are not permitted to buy from local dealers.

2. Mills having government contracts and being situated in a wool growing section of the country from which in the past they have been accustomed to purchase wool from the local growers, will be given a permit by the War Industries Board to purchase a limited amount of wool from the local grower within a radius of fifty miles.

3. Ordinarily mills would buy from the dealers in distributing centers and when this is done there is included in the price of the wool.

1. Local commission amounting to 1½c.  
2. Dealers' commission amounting to 4 per cent.

3. Freight to Atlantic seaboard—When the mills buy direct from growers these three items of expense are saved, and the benefit of this saving should be divided equally between the growers and the mills.

4. No mill shall resell any wool except to the government.

5. Mills must buy only from growers and from the government.

6. Mills desiring to operate under these rules must fill out a questionnaire which will be furnished on application to this division.

LEWIS PENWELL,  
War Industries Board.

## HEAVY INCOME

John Clay, of Clay, Robinson & Co., in an interview in Billings, Montana, after having completed a tour of Montana and Wyoming, made an estimate as to the wool production of the two states, based on figures obtained during an extended tour thereof. He predicts that Montana will be enriched by this year's wool sales to the extent of \$15,000,000, while Wyoming will receive \$22,000,000 from similar sources, or a total of \$37,000,000 for the two.—L. W.

## The American Hampshire Sheep Association

Hampshires are the most popular sheep in the United States. They are the most practical farmer's sheep in existence.

Hampshires won first prize on carload wether lambs at 1916 International. This car lambs won Grand Championship over all breeds and all ages.

Hampshires sold at the highest average price at the National Wool Growers Auction sale in September, 1916.

The highest priced sheep sold at the 1917 Sale was a Hampshire.

The highest priced mutton sheep ever sold in America was a Hampshire in 1917.

The highest priced ram ever sold from the auction block in America was a Hampshire in 1917.

The highest priced car of mutton lambs ever sold in the world was a car of Hampshires in 1918, the price being 42c per pound, having beaten all previous records by \$7 per hundred.

The sheep that always pleases; always makes money; always wins. The best mutton sheep in the world. Write the secretary for information.

Robert Blastock, President, Donerail, Ky.  
Comfort A. Tyler, Secretary, 36 Woodland Ave., Detroit, Mich.